

INSURANCE

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1-1

The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE

The credit for this
belongs to our people.

14

VOL. XIX NO. 141-

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

LABOUR CABINET GETS ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE.

CRISIS AVERTED, SAYS PREMIER.

"Mac" Patches Up Differences With Liberals

LIBERAL AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, June 16. The Premier stated to-day that the political crisis has been averted and that the Government has accepted the re-drafted Liberal amendment subject to reconsideration of details.—Reuter.

AMUSING ANTI-CLIMAX

Liberal Amendment Ruled Out

LONDON, June 16.

Amusing anti-climax to political crisis occurred in the House of Commons this afternoon when the Chairman, amid loud general laughter, ruled the disputed Liberal amendment out of order as the amendment to the Clause under discussion and contended it should have been moved on an earlier clause which had already been passed.

The Liberals circumvented the difficulty by handing in the dis-qualified amendment in the form of a new clause which will be discussed by the House of Commons probably on Monday or Tuesday.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, June 16. (11-3 a. m.) Geneva.—Unless advised to contrary Mr. Shinwell and Dr. Drummond Shiels will be flying to London to attend critical division on land tax in the House of Commons this evening.—Reuter.

LATER.

Geneva.—Mr. Shinwell and Dr. Drummond Shiels have been advised that their presence in London is not required. Therefore they are remaining at Geneva.—Reuter.

PATIALA RAISES A SCARE

Thinks Federation Means The Extinction Of States

REACTIONARY NOTE PUBLISHED.

SIMLA, June 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has released for publication his Note on Federation and Indian States.

It is an 18 page statement, describing the scheme proposed by the Federal Structure Committee as fraught with the greatest dangers to the very existence of Indian States. He remarks that there is no trace of the existence of the Federal spirit throughout India and if the scheme as outlined by the Federal Structure Committee is accepted the smaller States of India are bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India.

UNION OF INDIAN STATES.

His Highness maintains that Federation is not the only solution and suggests the possibility of a Union of Indian States alone in direct relationship with the Crown. The term of such a Union already exists in the present Chamber of Princes the Scope of which says the Maharaja will have to be extended in order to comprise (a) the present members of the Chamber

in their own right namely 109 in number (b) 127 States which are not at present members of the Chamber in their own right and (c) sixty-five representative members of those States which have no representation at present.

The present Standing Committee will have to be enlarged so as to consist of the Chancellor and fourteen members. The standing Committee with a few selected advisers will confer with the Permanent Standing Committee of both Houses of the Federal Legislature of British India, specially constituted for the purpose, and settle all questions of common interest and policy. Thus difficulties of administration and policy will be solved.

In case of any dispute or disagreement Court all justiciable issues should be submitted to a Permanent Court of Arbitration comprising representatives of two parties and presided over by a representative of the Crown. His Highness says he has deliberately set aside all other suggestions in detail as some other suggestions might be forthcoming from other quarters.—A. P.

JAPTIS RE-STARTED AND NOTICES SERVED IN BROACH DIST.

"Disregard Of Truce Terms."

DISCONTENT AMONGST VILLAGERS IN BROACH

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, June 16. The Truce terms are not being implemented in Broach District. Government revenue dues have been mostly paid up, yet the few Jemabdar hujarais who are genuinely unable to pay are being harassed. Japtis have been started in Piludra and notices have been issued in other villages. Police Patels and other village officials have not yet been reinstated. There is great agitation and feeling of disaffection amongst agriculturists.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

Accused Non-Co-Operate With Court.

NEW DELHI, June 16. The Delhi Conspiracy Case has been again adjourned as the accused did not attend the Court.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

Working Committee To Meet In Simla

Dr. Ansari President of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party has called an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Party at Simla on the 19th and 20th instant.

ROYAL ASCOT RACE

World's Throughbreds Competing

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—The Royal Ascot race meeting opens to-morrow and the King and Queen who are in residence at Windsor Castle are receiving guests, who will remain at the Castle throughout the week. If weather conditions are favourable, Their Majesties will drive daily during the horse race meeting to an avenue through Windsor Park. The racing will, as usual, be of the highest order, the best throughbreds in the world competing in the heaviest, offered at any meeting. In the aggregate the actual prize money exceeds £40,000 and with the value of sweepstakes contributed by the owners of the competing horses, the value of money to be won is over £60,000. A new totalisator, which is the largest in the world, has been built at a cost of over £250,000 and will be operated during the meeting by 1,000 men.

The King and Queen, who drove from Buckingham Palace to Windsor on Saturday, visited Ascot "enroute," reviewed the preparations made for the races, and were greatly interested in the tests that were being made with the totalisator.—B. O. W.

C. P. HINDI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Seth Govindass As President.

(From A Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, June 16. Seth Govindass and Pandit Dwarkaprashad Misra and Thakur Laxmansingh have again been elected President and Secretaries respectively of Provincial Congress Committee of C. P. Hindi. The Provincial Political Conference with Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla as president and various other provincial conferences were held at Saugor from 11th June to 15th June successfully.

MORE TROOPS FOR BURMA.

British Soldiers Ordered For Mandalay.

ARMED DACOITIES CONTINUE.

RANGOON, June 16. A complement of the Manchester Regiment arrived here yesterday from India and left by special train for Mandalay and three other districts. There have been seven armed dacoities in Henzada and properly worth over Rs. 2000 has been looted. Similar cases are reported from Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy. Five arrests were made at the latter place.—A. P.

Section 144 In Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, June 16.

Owing to the Chellum and Rathayatra festivals intense feeling exists in the two communities. Section 144 has again been enforced and the assemblage of five or more persons has been declared illegal. The authorities are aert taking necessary preventive measures. It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi will be approached in the matter.—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL REACHES ALLAHABAD

Mad Man Stabs A Number Of Persons.

ALLAHABAD, June 16. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Mrs. Kamala Nehru returned to Allahabad to-night. There was a big crowd at the railway station to receive them.

While the crowd was dispersing it is reported that a madman rushed about, brandishing a knife and stabbed several people. One of them was taken by the Pandit himself in his car to the Congress Hospital. The injured men are said to be in a serious condition. The madman was taken into custody by the police.—A. P.

STATION MASTER AND ASSISTANTS SHOT AT.

Daring Dacoities At Hajipur.

PATNA, June 16. The Station Master and assistant Station Master of Hajipur (E. I. Railway) in Muzaffarpur District received serious wounds when they were fired at by a number of dacoits last night. The two officials with two coolies, "were proceeding from the station office to a waiting train with mail bags containing cash for despatch when they were suddenly attacked by dacoits who carried daggers in addition to fire arms and as resistance was offered when an attempt was made to seize the bags there was a scuffle between the parties. The condition of the station master is reported to be serious.—A. P.

REMISSIONS IN U. P.

Misunderstanding Cleared.

NANITAL, June 16. It appears that the press message dated Nanital 12th June has been misinterpreted in certain quarters to mean that remissions already made will be increased considerably. As far as can be judged Government has no intention to enhance "rabi" remission. What was implied in that message was that in view of the present trend of prices further remissions may be required at the end of the calendar year when "kharif kisti" falls due and the total loss to the province on account of revenue remissions for the whole of the financial year will probably exceed one crore on the aggregate.—A. P.

ANOTHER BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE.

Section 144 In Tirrutani

GANDHIJI WIRED FOR ADVICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 16. Sub-Inspector Krishnamurthy Naidu, who was responsible for 'athi' charge on Peddapuram School boys after the Delhi Truce, has been dismissed from the police service by the Inspector General Northern Range. Acute situation has arisen at Tirrutani Taluk has been promulgated Gandhiji has been consulted by the local Congressmen whether they should obey the order or not. Gandhiji has asked them to consult Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari. The final decision will be arrived at the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting shortly. Meanwhile Sjt. Rajagopalachari has asked the Congressmen to wait till the final instructions are received from Gandhiji. The attitude of the authorities is construed by the Congressmen as yet another instance of the breach of Delhi Pact.

"Red Shirt" Driver Attacked.

MASKED DACOITY ON PESHAWAR ROAD.

PESHAWAR, June 16. A gang of eleven masked men armed with daggers and swords looted a cart driven by a Red Shirt driver on the Grand Trunk Road seven miles from Peshawar and removed cash.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKERS BANNED ENTRY INTO DHROL STATE.

Mass Satyagraha For Punished "Vanars"

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CITY, June 16. Dhrol State authorities while returning the national flag agreed to allow Congress activities in Dhrol State. But four Congress workers were not allowed entry in Khariya, a village of Dhrol State. Sjt. Purshotam Vdeshi a Dhrol leader has addressed a letter to the Divan Saheb drawing attention to this infringement of settlement terms. It is understood that petty village officials will be fully checked by the higher authorities to avoid any clash between the Dhrol State and Congress workers.

MASS SATYAGRAHA FOR VANARS.

The Founder of Tankara, a village of Morvi State, punished some Vanar Sena boys for shouting "Inklab Zindabad". The citizens thereupon offered mass Satyagraha and the Founder was compelled to release the Vanar Sena boys from custody.

Great inconvenience is experienced both by citizens and cattle in Wadhwani City due to terrible scarcity of water for drinking and other purposes. A monster petition is being signed by the population. Youth League members have started picketing of foreign cloth shops. Eighteen merchants have sealed their stock.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

PESHWAR, June 16. No witness was examined by the Frontier Regulation Committee to-day. The whole of the day was spent in examining the records of cases decided under the five Frontier Regulations. The Committee is still to examine the records of a few thousand more cases.—A. P.

"Long And Honourable Traditions Of Fire Brigade"

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY FINDS ALLEGATIONS UNRELIABLE

DR. CHOSEY ON THE "DAYLIGHT DACOITY" OF ENCROACHMENT DEPARTMENT.

City Fathers Treat Lightly Proposition Regarding Insanitary Condition Of Jails.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Tuesday after the May vacation and disposed of many items of public importance. The fire at Dabhood Street, which roused several criticisms from certain councillors last month owing to the allegations levelled against the Fire Brigade, was again discussed as the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. T. Bird, the Test Audit Officers had submitted their detailed report on the subject. Consideration of the matter was postponed pending receipt of report from the Works Committee.

Another question of interest was relating to hawkers in the city. Dr. J. N. Choksy moved a resolution to do away with the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality, and consideration of this matter was also postponed in the assurance of the Commissioner that he was preparing a report which would be submitted to the Corporation shortly. A resolution moved by Mr. I. S. Patel in regard to the treatment of the prisoner in Byculla and Arthur Road jails was treated lightly by some councillors and after some discussion was thrown out.

At the outset, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, President referred to the death of Maharajah of Mahmudabad, which took place during May vacation, and said the deceased was a prominent Muslim leader and took a great deal of interest in politics. His death was a great loss to the community and especially to those who looked to him for guidance.

Mr. Boman-Behram then referred as he described, to the other and more pleasing aspect and said Mr. D. Mehta had received Dewan Bahadurship and Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, C. I. in the last Honours' List. He wished long life to both the recipients of the honour.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—What the 'lathi' charges? Mr. Tairsee: Mr. President, have you said this on behalf of the Corporation? IN HIS PERSONAL CAPACITY. President: I have said this in my personal capacity. Mr. Tairsee: Then the proper place for making the remarks should be your bungalow and not this chair.

President: It is customary to make such references. Mr. Tairsee: Only when the Corporation are agreed upon the matter. ON BEHALF OF HAWKERS. Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved that the Corporation are of opinion that the Encroachment Department be abolished as it has failed to serve the city and the Commissioner be informed accordingly.

Dr. Choksy said the treatment meted out to the hawkers was such that it would not be tolerated in any part of the world under the sun. The Municipal Encroachment Department staff acted as dacoits in broad daylight and carried away the goods of the poor hawkers who eked out their living on annas 12 or a rupee a day. He thought the councillors who drove in their Rolls-Royces and con- nived at such a system had a wooden, stony heart. Dr. M. C. Javie protested against this remarks. The President warned Dr. Choksy not to insult the councillors. ONE LAW FOR RICH AND ANOTHER FOR POOR. Dr. Choksy continuing asked the Corporation as to what they had

done or were doing to the motorists who obstructed Hornby Road every day with impunity. Is it because hawkers were poor, that they had one law for the poor and another for rich? Finally he warned the Corporation that if the hawkers' grievances were not redressed and Encroachment Department not abolished, it would lead to a riot in the city. Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposition. COMMISSIONER'S SURPRISE FOR DR. CHOKSY. The Municipal Commissioner informed the House that he was preparing a detailed report on this subject and Dr. Choksy would be surprised to hear that it advocated abolition of the Encroachment Department. Mr. M. A. Karanjawala in view of the Municipal Commissioner's assurance moved an amendment that the discussion on Dr. Choksy's proposition be postponed until such date as fixed by the President.

Dr. J. A. Collaco seconded the amendment which was carried. DABHOOD STREET FIRE. Consideration was then given to the Municipal Commissioner's report on the fire at Dabhood Street which took place on 1st May. The report is a lengthy one covering 22 printed pages. The Commissioner 'inter alia' stated: Mr. Bird went to the scene of the fire at Dhabu Street on 10th May and all those who desired to give evidence were invited to do so. Mr. Mohamedally Allabux was particularly requested to produce all the witnesses that he knew of. Nevertheless the only other persons besides those already mentioned, who have come forward to give evidence, were Mr. Moosaji Adamji who had already made a statement which was handed over to Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Hassanali Noorhal and Mr. Hassanali and Mr. Fiddaali Ismailji. The statements of Mr. (Continued On Page 7)

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail building, Hornby Road, For.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
New York, June 16.
Previous Closing Rate 8.55
Today's Opening Rate 8.55
Difference Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate 8.61
Difference plus 25

Broach July-Aug. Rs. 133
Broach April-May Rs. 133

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
Liverpool, June 16.
Previous Closing Rate 4.58
To-day's Opening Rate 4.63
Difference plus 5
To-day's Closing Rate 4.62
Difference plus 4

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 16.
Silver Ready 12 3/8
Higher 1/16
Silver Forward 12 3/8
Higher 1/16
Tone of Market—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 16.
Vaisak 42 4 0
Jeth 42 0 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

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Terms—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." must be in the Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent Steno-Typists, Loco-Store Clerks, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Motor Mechanic Lorry Drivers, Sprinklers, Coach Builders, and Grindersmiths. And for Bombay, Managing Clerks, Custom Clerks, and Salesmen, having experience of hardware line. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DIBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chitra Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay. A R 3216

WANTED FOR LOCAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS—Three GRADUATE LADY TEACHERS, pay Rs. 100/- 125/- and 150/- respectively. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Trained Graduates will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION, GAWLIOR STATE. A 3157

WANTED—ENTHUSIASTS, intending to start Cigarette Manufacturing as Cottage Industry. Printed Tubes, Cut Tobacco, and Flavors supplied. Apply Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 5222

WANTED BY H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a DESIGNER for designing coloured and printed Indian piece-goods in Silk, Cotton and Wool. Only men and women with practical experience of designing cloth need apply. Apply to DIRECTOR GENERAL, Hyderabad, Deccan, by 8th July, 1931, stating terms and previous experience. A 3135

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Gujarat for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policyholders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4,001, Bombay No. 7. A 5161 A

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS, salary Rs. 30/- Salesmen on 50/- Cash security 50/- and 1,000/- respectively. Medicine business. DR. TALLUR, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, 4. A R 5245

WANTED—Two GRADUATE TEACHERS, S. T. C. preferred. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, The Saushan High School, Dakor. A 3154

WANTED few energetic SALESMEN in Rs. 40/- plus Rs. 15/- as T. A. P. M. extra commission to sell and secure orders for our Tea, Medicines etc. Candidates able to invest Rs. 50/- or such in the Company need apply with one anna stamp to: INLAND TRADER'S (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta. A

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HINDOO 34, well travelled, agriculture and building expert, organising ability SEEKS POSITION as custodian in Poona. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1001 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 5247

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WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by The Hindu Education Society" registered under Act XXI of 1880 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL. M 2965

Matrimonial

WANTED—A VIRGIN or WIDOW to marry a young Brahmin of Barar side, educated, yearly income Rs. four thousand. No caste restriction but educated Brahmin nurse or lady teacher will be preferred. Write Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M R 5248

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD SEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions. P

AMERICAN COTTON TO-DAY'S "CERTAINTY" the exact closing rate is fully guaranteed! Daily rates, one special Figure Rupees Five, Two Figures Rupees Three, Four Figures Rupee One. Our popular "Weekly" Rupee One and "Sunrise Monthly" annas four also contains daily figures. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, Phone No. 24913. P R 5254

Trade Announcement.

SEND RS. 90/- To get a cash certificate of Rs. 100/- payable one year after from a Sound Banking Company, Registered under the Indian Companies Act. For particulars, apply, Hon. Secretary, THE COMBATOR PREMIER BANK LTD., Colimbar, T R 5235

"TRIUMPH" Portable GRAMOPHONES are fitted with the latest type tone-arms and sound boxes. Prices from Rs. 20/- each. Direct Importers: TRICUMDAS and Co., Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. T R 5266

TO WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS—South India Tea Estate is open to sell all grades Tea, June to December on Contract. All grades give exceptional strength in Liquors. Terms Cash only. Apply Box No. 1003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R 5240

"TROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials, Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers: THE HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 68, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. T 2752

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WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to start Talkie Concern at Bangalore City. Liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R 5252

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Normal Advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Advertisements columns.

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. P. 2509 for four Part Paid Shares Nos. 100609/12 in the Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Register), originally issued in the name of Charles Angelo Jones and last endorsed to V. Narasima Chari has been LOST. Due notice thereof has been given to the said Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way. V. NARASIMA CHARI, 18, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad, Deccan. 3149

NOTICE

Post — STENOGRAPHER. Salary — Up to Rs. 900/- according to qualifications. Must be graduate in English and speed 180 to 200 words a minute. An Indian with Hindi Qualifications will be preferred.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered before 1st July 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewal Maharaj Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar. 3100

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the furniture belonging to Peninsular Locomotive Company, Ltd., in liquidation. They can be seen at Bombay by arrangement with Mr. Manu Subedar of Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay. A list will be supplied by the undersigned on request.

B. GUPTA, B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London), Incorporated Accountant and Auditor (London), Official Liquidator of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd., in liquidation. Svarnasan, Bankpore C. O. (Patna), India. 3150

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two CERTIFICATES for two Shares Nos. 19065/666 of the Tapt Valley Rly. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Kallanji Govindji Vora and Bai. Divil Prabhudas have been LOST or MISLAIN. The Public ARE HEREBY WARNED against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way, but ARE REQUESTED to give INFORMATION about the same to the undersigned. KALLANJI GOVINDJI VORA, 117, Bazargate St., Fort, BOMBAY. R 5251

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held at 3-45 p.m., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1931, in the Board Room of the Association, COTTON EXCHANGE, SEWEL for the purpose of considering and passing or passing with amendments or rejecting the proposals contained in Government Resolution No. 7748, F.D. dated the 9th June 1931 on the Cotton Contracts Act Enquiry Committee's Report. Authorized representatives of members are invited to attend. By Order of the Board, D. MEHTA, Secretary. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, 17th June, 1931. 3164

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD., will be CLOSED from 20th June to 18th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. C. SETALVAL & CO., Managing Agents. Bombay, 16th June, 1931. 3161

REMOVAL NOTICE

Messrs. NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK (EXPORT) CO., LTD., Bombay, have pleasure in advising their Esteemed Customers that, with immediate effect, they have REMOVED their Offices to: KAISER-I-HIND BUILDINGS, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, (Opposite Grand Hotel), BOMBAY. 3159

S. S. "TOKIWA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 15th June, from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 4. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed. NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913 AND OF THE PENINSULAR LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are requested on or before the 15th day of July, 1931, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice, in writing from the official liquidator, to come and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts have been proved.

The 20th day of July, 1931, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Official Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

B. GUPTA, B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London), Incorporated Accountant and Auditor (London), Official Liquidator. Dated this 5th day of June 1931. Svarnasan, Bankpore C. O. (Patna), India. 3155

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMEDMIYA MAHMOOD GAFFER, UMERMIYA MAHMOOD GAFFER, HALIMABAI widow of Mahmood Gaffer, Mahmoodnagar, daughter of Mahmood Gaffer and wife of Abdul Kadar Gulzar and Hajirabai, daughter of Mahmood Gaffer, a minor by her mother, the said Halimabai or Bombay, Mahomednagar, Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NARAYANDAS KARSONDAS TI-JORIWALLA.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever ARE HEREBY REQUESTED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY. ALL that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208-3/8 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by property of Lakhamjee Okarda and Nathoo Dewji; on or towards the South by Surat Street; on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by property of Mahomedali Soptanalli and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 88 of the Princess Dock Division together with the message, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4789 and Street Nos. 154-158, Argyle Road and 14-16, Surat Street. Dated this 15th day of June, 1931. N. C. DALAL & CO., Purchasers' Attorneys. 3160

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. B. C. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents, 30, Huhnam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 15TH KAMATIPURA LANE. Under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Nathooji Tekaji & Co. in exercise to the power of sale under an indenture of mortgage 10th day, September, 1929 and on account and at the risk of mortgagees Abdul Rehman Chhotu, Abdul Kadir Chhotu and the heirs of Suleman Chhotu deceased Messrs. B. C. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers will on 4th day of July, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the property hereunder described:—

SCHEDULE. ALL that piece or parcel of Quilt and Ground Rent land or ground situate lying and being at 15th Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 92-3/8 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4899 New No. 11103 Old Survey No. 4232 and New Survey No. 6455 and Cadastral No. 311 Division, Byculla and together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5186 and Street Nos. 7 and 8, which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sidick Ahmed Barwara, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Meghaji, on or towards the North by sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the said 15th Kamatipura Street. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 70, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers.

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NOTICE. SALE of "ROSARY" and "OC-TAGON" BUNGALOWS, situate at Mahadishwar, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED 'tillie die'. BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

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ALL-TALKING—ALL SINGING.

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NEXT WEEK

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Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,55,000

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Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Saba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhallal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alambic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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What the People Say

WHY RAISE COLLEGE FEES?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Even though I cannot share the feeling of surprise and amazement with "the Elphinstonian" at raising the tuition fees of the Elphinstone College I must say that I feel sorry at this rather injudicious and quite unprogressive step taken by the Indian Minister in matters "Educational". There is also no doubt that something must be done to meet this attack. But I think that there is no necessity at all to raise a storm and make the ship roll. If the students and guardians do really think aggrieved, the simple thing they should do is to abstain from seeking admission to the particular institution. There are other equally worthy and efficient institutions and hence none will lose anything but on the contrary there will be monetary gain. Let the number of students fall say by 50 or 75 and the Minister will realise his position. Therefore for those who have a mind to do something I would suggest "Think, act and save thyself."—Yours, etc.
AN OLD GRADUATE.
Kalyan, June 13.

MUSIC BEFORE FIRE TEMPLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The attitude of some of the Parsi Priests of Udvada in not allowing a Parsi Prabhakar Pheri to pass by the Fire Temple singing songs is greatly resented by the Parsis. The Mahomedans have at least some excuse for objecting to playing of music before Mosques, but I cannot understand on what grounds the Parsi Priests of Udvada are objecting to singing of spiritual songs by the Prabhakar Pheri near the Fire Temple. When the Parsi Priests do not object to the playing of Band and other musical instruments in the very compound and in the Hall of the Fire Temple how on earth can the Priests of Udvada raise an objection to the singing of spiritual songs in low voice by the Prabhakar Pheri outside the compound of the Fire Temple. What surprises me the most is the attitude of that sincere and selfless worker Mr. B. P. Barucha who instead of administering a rebuke to the erring priests, half-heartedly supported their objection and advised the Prabhakar Pheri not to pass by the Fire Temple singing songs! When the playing of band for hours together in the compound itself of the Fire Temple is not objected to as causing disturbance to the priests one would like to know from Mr. Barucha in what way the passing of a Prabhakar Pheri, singing divine songs, by the Fire Temple caused disturbance to the priests of Udvada?

I also take this opportunity to congratulate the Dastur sisters on account of whose strenuous efforts Udvada to-day is buzzing with political activities and hope they will continue their sacred work inspite of and unhampered by any amount of obstruction.—Yours, etc.
R. D. BALIWALA,
Bandra, June 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Recently I read an editorial that gave a very critical and wrong idea of letters to the editor. The editorial took the position that letters to the editor act as a safety valve (a name, by the way, by which some open forum columns are known), and that a people who are able to "get things off their chest" by venting their thoughts and emotions in "safety valve" columns, will not overturn governments as the Russian, Spanish, and other peoples have done.

There is some truth, of course, in such a view, cynical as it is. But it is far from being a noble, high-minded view. One who takes such a view might just as well say: "Call attention to religious, moral, social, and political evils, but don't do anything to remedy them! Stir up the evil with a muck-rake till it smells to high heaven, but don't burn it, don't sink it in the sea, don't get rid of it! Simply 'get it off your chest' so that it won't explode to the injury of yourself and others!" If letters to the editor served no other purpose than this, they would do harm rather than good. They would be like the wrong kind of medicine that aggravates morbid conditions until they kill the patient. It is not enough to get evils "off our chest." We must get them "off the chest" of society.—Yours, etc.
CHARLES HOOPER.
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, U.S.A.,
May 11, 1931.

BOMBAY AND THE M. C. C. VISIT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The "Old Woman" of Borlunder and her "Little Babe" have been shrieking and screaming for some time over the decision of the Indian Gymkhanas in Bombay not to participate in the proposed visit of the M.C.C. Team to India in the next cold weather. To add to their annoyance, they have also decided not to play the Quadrangular Tournament this year. Although the decision has been taken by all the communities together, the Hindus have come for her special favour and the "Old Lady" has spared no pains in reading many homilies and sermons advising people not to mix up politics with sports.

Now about the problems set before us should Bombay—may India—entertain the M.C.C. Team this year or not? The All-India Board of Cricket Control has already decided the question for India. Whether Bombay desires it or not, they will bring the team out this year. So, some enthusiasts of the Hindu Gymkhana are trying to get the previous decision reversed. "Borlunder" is very much excited over this move. It is hoped that commonsense will at last prevail upon the Hindus and Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing this great "tamasha". Now one may ask what is this Board of Control and who run this show? Have they any idea how much this "tamasha" will cost this country? Can India afford it in her present bankrupt condition? Have they, no feelings for the teeming, starving millions of India? Why do they humbug the people by saying that the visit will entail untold benefits to the cricketing public, when it has been unequivocally asserted by the greatest cricketing authorities in India that it would help the Indian cricketers very little. To raise the standard of Indian cricket, we need to send Indian teams out to England and other cricketing countries. But, that also can wait until the present economic distress passes over. The question is not a political one, it is purely economic. The Indian leaders have been striving hard to stave off a catastrophe. Let the Indians decide in no uncertain terms that they will not be brow-beaten to submission by the influence of a powerful coterie and shall be no party to such a waste of money at this juncture. Let them tell the world they would be too glad to entertain the M.C.C. or any foreign team for the matter of that but only when India is politically and economically free. India is renowned for her hospitality, and she will not be untrue to her past traditions when she is herself again.—Yours, etc.
J. MAITRA.

R. T. C. AND SAFEGUARDS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Since the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement persistent attempts have been made in England by conservatives of note to obtain a declaration from His Majesty's Government that the safeguards agreed upon at the R. T. C. are not open to reconsideration at its resumed sitting. The latest of such attempts is in the letter of Mr. Baldwin to Mr. MacDonald dated the 24th of May. According to a cable summary "Mr. Baldwin assumes that Federal Relations Committee will resume where it left off in January and that questions are not to be reopened that were then settled. Particularly must safeguards upon which British delegation insisted be accepted as basis for future discussions. His Majesty's Government, as before, have been non-committal and Mr. MacDonald replies: 'Scope of discussions at resumed meetings would be as declared at end of conference on 19th January and announced by Viceroy on 5th of March namely Federation and Indian Responsibility and Regard for India for such matters as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit for India and discharge of obligations'. This declaration is quite in keeping with old declarations wherein H. M.'s Government have studiously been saying directly whether the Conservative claim is justified. It is, therefore, of interest to look at the record of his work of the R. T. C. to see exactly what the position is. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee in its second report presented at the meeting of the Committee of the whole conference held on 15th January 1931 says: 'It must be clearly understood that although agreement has been reached by a majority of the sub-Committee on many important matters such agreement is "only provisional" and every member followed the example of Lord Reading, who said that the understanding had been from the outset that it would be open to all members, when they came to consider the complete proposals for the Federal Constitution "to modify or change any provisional assent they might

COSMOPOLITAN SOCIAL CLUBS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—From time to time there have been conflicts between the two great communities of this country, at times ending in mere battle of words and at other times ending in much bloodshed—of course—generally caused by firearms of Custodians of law and order.

Causes of these strifes are supposed to be, first, disagreement over certain religious practices of both communities; and, secondly, conflagrations lit up by provocative agents, for it is a fairly well-established fact that it pays them to raise inter-communal troubles. The blame, however, cannot be entirely laid at their door, when we ourselves are not prudent enough to adopt such means as will assist us to compose our differences.

Recently Mahatma Gandhi justly said "no religion is perfect". So are our social customs. They are really the master-key to lock up together all communities irrespective of their different religions which, at our sober moments we do realise, can play no important part so far as the solidarity of a Nation is concerned except where bigotry is a predominant factor which, again, is a sure indication of our inability for reading signs of times.

There are in this city, like all others, a large number of gymkhanas, clubs, and associations. But, unfortunately, all except the Students' Brotherhood, are communal and consequently are impenetrable barriers against national unity. A Hindu distrusts a Mahomedan, a Parsee distrusts a Christian and "vice versa", little thinking that as in every fold there is a black sheep to be kept clear off, so also there are jewels anyone would be too glad to deck his person with.

The writer, although he is a Christian, has a number of intimate friends among Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews, whose friendship he will never exchange for anything on earth. He has known them for years and the more he associates with them the firmer becomes the bond of friendship. I must here confess that I do not hold monopoly of such a group of friends but on the contrary there are others with legions of them and decidedly far better equipped to start a move along these lines.

In the absence of an institution where all men as well as women, can meet on equal footing, exchange their views, correct their first impressions, adopt and assimilate all that is good in others, all the big schemes for unity is merely talking in the clouds.

I would, therefore, suggest that "Cosmopolitan Social Clubs" in every city, town and village, open to all men and women of good character of all communities should immediately be started. Should this suggestion of mine appeal to the public and they give effect to it, I dare say, we shall be laying the corner-stone of a monument more lasting than the Pyramids. Further, it would be a befitting tribute of our everlasting gratitude to lay the foundation of the Temple of Peace on the coming birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Prince of Peace.—Yours, etc.
C. F. LOBO.

Bombay, June 8.

have hitherto given. Every member of the sub-committee reserves to himself the right of modifying his opinion before the final picture is completed. This is the attitude of British and Indian members alike. "Then the Resolution adopted by the conference unanimously at the final plenary session held on the 19th January 1931 clearly states: "These reports, provisional though they are, together with the recorded notes attached to them, afford, in the opinion of the conference, material of the highest value for use in the framing of a constitution for India." It is plain, therefore, that such decisions as were taken at the R. T. C. were merely provisional and not binding even on the parties to the R. T. C. for the first time. The Conservatives' claim is thus clearly unjustified and ought to be unequivocally repudiated.—Yours, etc.
S. R. TENDOLKAR.

High Court, Bombay, June 10.

MAHARASHTRA & R. T. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in the "Chronicle" dated 29th May 1931 regarding a suggestion to appoint Mr. N. C. Kelkar as a delegate to the second Round Table Conference. With due respect to his learning and experience as a public man, I must frankly say that he lacks the courage and boldness of his late Guru Lokmanya Tilak. His resignation from the editorship of "Kesari" and his silence in the last national struggle are noteworthy examples of his aloofness from present-day politics. To corroborate my above statement, I would strongly recommend Mr. Khambatta to read Sardar Vallabhbhai's speech, delivered at Sasavne dated 10th May 1931; or better still he should attend one of his learned friend's meetings. Maharashtra possesses staunch Nationalists to go to the Round Table Conference.—Yours, etc.
J. T. CHIKHALE.

REVENUE QUALIFYING TEST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The unprecedented number of failures in the recent Revenue Qualifying Test Examination has caused grave discontent among the members of the Lower Subordinate Service in the Revenue Department. This examination, like all other Departmental Examinations, is intended to test the general knowledge and ability of the candidates in regard to revenue and magisterial matters. The clerks in the Department both graduates and non-graduates, who have reached a certain grade by their ability and intelligence, are alone allowed to appear for this examination. The candidates are further required to pass this examination within two chances i.e. they are allowed to appear only twice in their whole official career. And it is to be noted here that the permission to appear for this examination is granted to those whose record of service is bright and creditable. This examination is the most important turning point in the career of clerks. Posts of Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors are thrown open to these clerks, if they pass this test. In view of these restrictions and the importance of the examination which vitally affects the future career of the clerks the examiners and the committee which appoints them are expected to be lenient and liberal. If we look back into the results of this examination since its inception we find that a large number of candidates every year come out successful; and consequently many of them have risen to the higher posts. It is difficult to understand why this liberal spirit was given up since October last. Only thirty per cent of the candidates have passed this test. Again the same spirit of stiffness on the part of the examiners is shown in announcing the result of the examination held in April 1931. A number of graduates for whom it is a past-time to pass this examination have been plucked. Out of the 46 graduates who appeared for the examination only six or seven have passed. Is it that the intelligence of these candidates evaporated or the examiners became unreasonably strict?

Another strange circumstance which is to be noted here that all the probationers who are ordinary graduates who are specially recruited for the posts of Mamlatdars and who have no official experience, have passed this examination. It is necessary to revise the results of the examination or allow all the candidates to appear once again.—Yours, etc.
A SYM-ATHISER.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Everything, with some people, is fair in love and war. The 'vested interests' in India evidently belong to this fraternity. The letter recently addressed by the Committee of Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India with regard to the picketing and boycott permissible under the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement is both sane and praiseworthy.

To admit that no restraint or intimidation had been exercised to get signed the Letter of Covenant issued by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and yet be audacious to say it 'ignores the spirit' of the pact alluded to is a lesson in brazenfacedness. Similarly the assertion that the resumption of picketing in Calcutta, though unaccompanied by intimidation, is definitely interfering with the return of normal trading conditions is on a par with the above.

It does no suit it to realize the truth of Mr. MacDonald's recent Blackpool speech that the Englishmen cannot put cotton on the Indian market at the point of bayonet and that the non-return of normal trading conditions is mainly due to the catastrophic slump in the agricultural prices. Neither coercion nor repression but fair deal and sympathetic approach are the only way to revive their trade in India. While it is flattering in a sense to learn and would, if really true, gladden the hearts of many an Indian Nationalist to see their efforts having so far crowned with success as to cause more than 70 per cent shrinkage in the imports of foreign piece-goods, it is neither fair nor honest to compare the figures of 1931 with the corresponding non-existing-boycott period of 1930.

The following statistics of piece-goods exports from the United Kingdom to India will prove the steady rise and show at the same time the present hue and cry about the alleged decrease is not without purpose:—

	Sq. Yards.
December 1930	17,779,000
January 1931	23,065,000
February 1931	24,325,000
March 1931	33,130,000

It is, however, significant that the Committee has, for obvious reasons, studiously avoided to state in its note imports of piece-goods to Karachi and Rangoon.—Yours, etc.
G. D. MIRCHAUDANI.



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COLOUR BAR IN AMERICA!

The Negro's Fight For Equality.

(BY LEMON BARTLETT.)
We have most of us been astonished at one time or the other by the rapidity with which the man who went over to America as a boy has become what we should term a typical American.
Those of us who have crossed the Atlantic, even on a short visit, are still more astonished by the way in which the immigrant, however anxious he may be to become a good American citizen, retains most of his national characteristics.

QUICK CHANGE.

In New York, in a walk of ten minutes or so, I can pass from America to Italy; from Italy to China; and from China to Greece. At one end of Seventh Avenue I am in the ghetto of Cracow and at the other I am among the negroes of Africa.

And after pottering about in the shops of Mott-street—just off the once-disreputable, but now respectable, Broadway—where even the "penny dreadfuls" are printed in Chinese, I can understand the determination of the "Nordic" American to restrict immigration. He does not forget that almost every prominent gangster in Chicago has borne a name betraying Italian, Slav or Irish descent.

Near the Pennsylvania Station in New York I passed a restaurant called "Caruso's Spaghetti Palace." For some reason the pretentiousness of the name made me laugh aloud, and passers-by looked so shocked that I realised in a flash something which had puzzled and depressed me ever since my arrival in America.

Laughter is looked upon less tolerantly along the Western than along the Eastern shores of the North Atlantic.

Many nights in American trains have so helped me to realise the immensity of the country that I have pledged myself never again to say, "America thinks this" or "So-and-so is a typical American." But if I were to break my pledge and to generalise, I should suggest that the only people in the United States who look happy are those who have, perhaps, the least reason to do so—the negroes.

Perhaps they feel that their good time is coming. Immigration from the Latin or Slav countries can be limited by a "quota" system, but the negro is not an immigrant.

AMAZING PILGRIMAGE.

He is a citizen whose ancestors, unlike those of the immigrant, were brought to America against their will as slaves for the cotton plantations, and the more cheap labour from Europe is restricted the more important the negro will become as an economic factor.

Hence the amazing pilgrimage, during and since the war, of coloured men from conditions of inferiority in the Southern States to conditions of equality or something very like it, in New York and Chicago.

One-tenth of the population of the United States is negro, and the negro is no longer willing to accept the conditions prevailing in the cotton plantations where he can wear a bowler hat, a vivid tie and a tailor-made suit, and can wander up and down the streets of Harlem, the black man's New York.

Lord Bryce was certainly a man who knew what he was talking about, and he declared that the American negro has developed more in sixty years than did the Anglo-Saxon in six centuries.

The negro's cultural development, which has gone with his economic progress, makes the behaviour of White towards Black sometimes shameful, sometimes dangerous and often absurd.

A coloured professor attending some learned congress in one of the Southern States may have to travel to it in a "Jim Crow" car where there is no sleeping accommodation, and one can understand the indignation of the negro who is willing to pay for his paradise in a Pullman and whose money is rejected because of his colour.

COLOURED CULTURE.

We have, of course, in the Union of South Africa and in various colonies, our own negro problem, but it is less interesting than in the United States, where so many more negroes have had opportunities to compete successfully with white men.

The most cultured man I met in Chicago was a negro doctor whose house is filled with the work of young negro artists.

I wanted to invite him to dine, but he would not have been admitted to the better known restaurants, and we had to go to a Chinese restaurant in what is known as Chicago's "Black and Tan" quarter. Black friends as well as white came to the station to see me off, and I do not believe that it is only imagination which makes me think that even the black Pullman car attendant treated me with disrespect because I, a white man, had appeared in public with men of his own colour.

A child who has always been looked upon as white may develop, when it grows up, those little peculiarities which betray the presence of black blood—and cut it off from

former friends as ruthlessly as if it were suffering from some terrible disease.

A coloured family manages to buy a house, and all the other rents in the street lose value.

EQUALITY?

The visitor to New York is taken to one of the more expensive negro cabaret shows, and he comes away with as false an idea of the negro as a week-end visit to Montmartre would give him of the Frenchman.

What he does not see is the relentless effort of the negro to compete on terms of equality with the white.

According to the Constitution of the United States, all American citizens are to be treated as equals. They are not, and they never have been, but it would be rash to say that they never will be.

The problem of colour was unimportant when no negroes were educated.

ACUTE PROBLEM.

It is impossible to say whether the highly educated negro must always remain an exception, or whether many of his compatriots would reach his level if they had opportunities resembling those of the white man.

But enough of them are now educated to make the colour problem one of the most important of the problems which face the United States.

And the more the Europeans are kept out of the country the more important the problem will be.—"Daily Herald."

MR. SNOWDEN'S LAND TAX

Its "Blind Blows."

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader":—

There haunts me, as I try to think out the precise effects of Mr. Snowden's Land Tax, the memory of a London square in which I once lived. It was in Pimlico, though I believe the older residents liked to call the district Belgravia. It had once been fashionable, and was still "respectable," though the "private" hotel and the boarding house had begun to invade it. Many of its great houses, mine among them, had been broken up into flats. Its glory was a vast "square" which, in fact, was oblong.

THE LOCKED GATES.

It had its plane trees, those unworried poets of the London streets, exiles who dream of forests amid the clatter and stench of hurrying lorries. It had wide reaches of evergreen English grass, which we natives take for granted, while foreigners marvel at their colour. In spring the square was gay with daffodils and lilacs. Few of the residents used it. The square was addicted to birth control, and rarely had one the pleasure of watching a group of children discovering Fairyland behind its shrubs. The gates of this garden were locked, and a notice forbade the servants of residents to enter unless they accompanied the children of the elect.

I lived, like the hermit on his pillar, between heaven and earth. My sitting-room faced the Square; my bedroom belonged, so to speak, to the sun behind it. It looked on a narrow street paved with concrete. In it there was no green thing, neither grass nor tree. The population was dense, two or three I used to guess, to a room. All day long, with a deafening din, the children of the street played through the summer on its baking pavement. The street did not practice birth control. Occasionally a wistful little figure turned the corner, turned its nose against the iron railings of the garden. A distant gate would bang—they locked themselves automatically—and the little figure would slouch away defeated. It had begun to realise its place in the world.

RUTHLESS COMMERCIALISM.

How, I wonder, will the tax affect the interests of square and street? The potential selling value of that square must be considerable. Put to its maximum commercial use, would not the plane trees cease to dream of forests and turn into wood paving blocks? Would not the grass give way to a towering "mansion" of "condominiums" flats? Must not the tax have for its inevitable consequence that the temptation to the owner to do this criminal thing will become irresistible? One remembers what happened to Endsleigh Garden in Euston Road. There must be hundreds of such gardens in London, and in many provincial towns the same problem recurs. Someone in the "Times" has raised the case of the Temple gardens, which might well fetch millions as building sites.

I am compelled to write before the text of the Finance Act is available, but, to my inept eye, this case was not covered by any of the exemptions mentioned in Mr. Snowden's speech

Silent though they are, they are not cemeteries. One might argue that even as things stand to-day these squares are worth saving. Their greenery must have cheered even the inhabitants of the slum street as they passed it on the way to work: without it the air they breathed would have been a little fouler. If we were to permit the tax to operate in this spirit of ruthless commercialism, London would end by resembling New York, where one sighs for the sight of a sparrow.

But few of us would be content to leave this opportunity unimproved. If these open spaces are exempted, let it be on terms. I want to see their railings down and the children of the slum street shouting for joy among the bushes. I know I am singular: the light that came from Henry George could never penetrate my soul; frankly, I do not want to see all land put to its maximum commercial use. I think I should fly from an England which submitted to that fate. But when I am ready to pour blessings on Mr. Snowden's head if he will open it to the children, the gain of its fairland to them would be worth many pennies in the pound.

In this vein of reflection there are other scenes which unroll themselves before my questioning imagination, I am trying to forecast the working of this tax among the Chiltern Hills, the loveliest place within a Londoner's reach. Much of this country is agricultural which will escape even valuation. But Mr. Snowden was sternly silent when someone questioned him about woodlands. These beeches have stood to guard the cross of chalk upon the hillside, since the Romans first disturbed the primeval forest to drive Ickneld Way through it. Will they survive the tax?

The land is not put to its maximum commercial use. One might build a hotel where the cross is now. Already for half a mile or more on every road beyond the little towns you may see placards among the cherry orchards which invite you to purchase "this eligible building site." The tax will hasten their sale; that is its purpose. The cherries and the walnuts will come down, and in long straggling lines will stretch the roofs of red asbestos.

THE GROWING VALUES.

But my eye follows these roads that I have tramped so often. Here is a house which bears the name of one of the heroes of Parliament's struggle with the King. A wide avenue of chestnuts leads to it across the rolling hills. One may walk freely through it and count the rarer wildflowers. One asks what will happen when an official assesses its possible value to a willing buyer. With several high walls round it, with garages and greenhouses—for the absurd pepper-boxes of its gateway are on the roadside—might it not make many stockbrokers' mansions? With ten years of strict administration now much of the beauty of this paradise would remain?

Does this sound like a plea for things as they are? On the contrary, it is a plea for things as I had supposed that the Labour Party meant to make them. In my simplicity, I supposed that it meant to socialise the land, and to do it at the last opportunity, before we have all gone to Mr. Snowden's untaxed cemeteries. I had dreamed that I should one day see the London County Council opening the gates of that Pimlico square—its property. I had imagined those beechwoods of the Chilterns the garden of the nation. It would be good to make this change for the sake of the growing values that would fall to public ownership.

But Socialism means infinitely more than this. In means, above all, planning and control—the power to get from the land not its maximum commercial value, but its utmost human use. It means economy in the coal-fields. It means scientific estate management for all the agricultural land of Britain. But also it means planning in which the claims of health and beauty will have their place.

HUMBLER PLEAS.

A tax is a disappointing substitute, not merely because it appropriates only a twelfth part of the value: it is disappointing because it is the negation of any plan. It will strike blindly, covering our landscapes with endless ribbons of cottages and villas, obliterating the uneconomic woodlands, and handing over to the builder who shall say how many of those parks which ought to be the playgrounds and summer pleasures of the children of towns. One day we shall do it, when this generation of little faith has squandered the last of its opportunities. But it will be an uglier England than its braver successor will inherit.

One must in the meantime be content with humbler pleas and smaller ambitions. Some members of this Government care for some of these things. Their record over the Planning Bill and

the National Parks Committee shows it. For the moment the only hope would seem to lie, firstly, in multiplying the exemptions to this tax, and then in tightening up the mechanism of planning so as to make it everywhere obligatory and imperious in its action.

Firstly, it must save from the blind blows of this tax every open space in towns or round them, that means anything for our eyes or our lungs; secondly, it must stop "ribbon" development along the roads; thirdly, it must spare the woods, and relieve any park worth saving, which its owner will open to the public. If that should mean the loss of a million or so in revenue there are other ways in which a bold Chancellor may get it.

AN ARCHITECTURAL CENSORSHIP.

To this plea I am tempted to add another. Back in London after six months' absence I am astonished at the amount of new building that has gone on. Much of it is good, simple, honest, and sure enough of its own integrity to discard irrelevant ornament. But, as usual, the exceptions stand out ugly and vulgar. I find myself recalling the impressions of a recent visit to Holland. One saw many individual buildings that showed power and originality—more in that little land than one could find in all the extent of ours. But, above all, what struck me was the harmonious planning. A street was a unit. All its lines were part of one design. Of variety and experiment there was no lack, but the styles never clashed. One did not find a pseudo-Gothic church in a square of simple modern houses. A church there was, but it had been thought out in such a way that it seemed to be a house of the same kind devoted to a higher use.

How was it managed? I went about with growing bewilderment and admiration until I discovered that Holland has imposed by law an architectural censorship. Not only can the demolition or alteration of any good old building be forbidden; new building must conform to an ideal of architectural good manners. Life has tamed my dreams of what is possible in England to-day. I no more suppose that architecture matters to most of our countrymen than I suppose that Socialist Ministers intend to socialise the land. But some of us mean one day to do it. To them it may be an encouragement to learn that civilisation is so near. One can reach it in a night's crossing from Harwich.

INQUIRY INTO INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Imperial Council's Doings.

SIMLA, June 14.

(By Mail.)

An application from the Madras University for a grant of Rs. 50,000 for a scheme of botanical research was among the items discussed by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural research.

A Bombay member said that the field of cytological investigation was so vast that one isolated worker would not be able to cope with the work. He was in favour of a Central Institute to do this work or in the alternative Pusa or an Agricultural College, in the Provinces.

It was, however, suggested that the University should put up a scheme of research, show its bearing on practical Agriculture and the likelihood of getting result say within three years. The Board might then consider the advisability of recommending a research scholarship of about Rs. 150-170 for three years subject to the University providing the other facilities required.

In the result the Board decided that the substance of the above observations should be communicated to the University with a view to the latter submitting if it so desired a definite scheme in the light of the views expressed.

The Board recommended by 11 votes to 1 that the scheme for research into the indigenous drugs of India with special reference to their toxicology should be sanctioned with the amendment that the chemist should be a man of high qualifications and should be employed at the same rate of pay, namely 250-750 which had been proposed for the Research Officer.

As regards the statistical basis of the production of crops in India there was a little discussion there being general agreement as to the utility.

In the result the Board recommended the scheme for the favourable consideration of the Governing Body.—A. P.

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ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE TO GIVE FALSE EVIDENCE.

Further Revelations In Chirner Case.

"IMPLICATED FOR HELPING IN MEDICAL RELIEF."

The remaining 14 accused in the Chirner firing case made their statements on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana.

NOTHING TO DO WITH FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

All the 14 accused pleaded not guilty. One of them was Mr. T. N. Bedekar the young law graduate who in his statement said that he was a follower of the Congress but had nothing to do with the Forest Satyagraha movement which was conducted by the Satyagraha Mandal of Panvel which was a branch of the Maharashtra Kayde Bhang Mandal with its headquarters at Poona.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Accused No. 34 Changu Ambu stated that he had been to Chirner merely to see the fun and did not participate in the Satyagraha. Sub-Inspector Dnyandev Savant wanted him to give false evidence which he did not and therefore he was tied with a "dhoti" and harassed. If he shouted because of the pain he was treated with fists. Due to the tying his arms were swollen.

ALLEGED VIOLENCE TO GIVE FALSE EVIDENCE.

Kambya Sardul Gandhi accused No. 35 denied that he was arrested and escaped from police custody. Mr. Raju the Dy. S. P. wanted that he should give false evidence implicating some persons but the accused refused to do so upon which Mr. Raju beat him and tied to a post. Accused showed to the court some marks on his arms.

"ROLLED IN CARPET AND THRESHED."

Barkya Ambaji Chirkerkar accused No. 36 stated that he had been to Chirner on the day of Satyagraha with a Prabhat Feri and after the firing he helped the doctor in rendering medical help. That was probably the reason why he was implicated in the case. He was detained in the Ganapati temple by the Police with some other persons. One of those detained was rolled in a carpet and was then given thrashing. On the next day the beaten man was however treated with "laddus" and "Chivda" by the Police.

SLAP AND BLOW.

Undir Hari Mokul accused No. 39 stated that Police Inspector Patil slapped him in the face while he was on the hill. Dama Hasta Patil accused No. 41 stated that Mr. Patil the Police Inspector gave him a blow and he must have been implicated in the case because the Mamladar Mr. Joshi blamed Mr. Patil for such conduct.

HOW IMPLICATED.

Sitaram Goma Thakur accused No. 42 stated that he was an ambulance volunteer under Khare another accused in the case and because he complained to the Mamladar about Mr. Patil's conduct in the latter's presence he was implicated in the case.

CONGRESS CREED.

Mr. T. N. Bedekar accused No. 46 stated that he was a follower of the Congress. He went to villages and made speeches in which he dwelt on Swadeshi, boycott of foreign cloth and other articles, and need of eradicating the drink evil. He laid stress on simple life and non-violence. He never pitched violence or hatred of Government officials. On the contrary he used to say that Government servants were their own kith and kin but under peculiar circumstances they had to do certain things. He believed that their sympathies were with the people. He made it clear that their fight was not against any individual but it was against the administration.

HELPED IN MEDICAL RELIEF.

He further said that in August 1930 he was given one month's R.I. for liquor shop picketing and was in Thana jail. On his release as he was not keeping well he went to stay for some days at his native place Apte. Till September 22 he was at Bombay. On September 23 he went with Prabhakar Gupta to Chirner and Kopolli where there were meetings. He did not address the meeting at Chirner. He spoke at Kopolli on Swadeshi. On hearing of the firing at Chirner he helped the people in getting medical relief. On October 6 he and Mr. Vedak were arrested and prosecuted but they were discharged.

He concluded his statement by saying that there was an attempt on the part of the prosecution to harass him. He was now in police custody for over seven months and while he was in the lock-up at Panvel he was put to various inconveniences and was insulted by the police on several occasions. He

added that there was no evidence against him.

NO CONNECTION WITH CONGRESS.

Replying to the Court Mr. Bedekar explained that he was a member of the managing committee of the Congress Committee of Panvel but he had resigned from it on his being jailed. The Congress Committee was dissolved later as it was declared illegal and a dictator was appointed. He also explained how the Satyagraha Mandal was an independent organisation and had no connection with the Congress. He also informed the court that the rendering of one of his speeches was not correct and when he said that the Congress was contemplating the question of forest Satyagraha he referred to the A. I. C. C. which was then in session and had the question before it for discussion.

When all the accused made their statements Mr. Karandikar the defence pleader on being asked informed the court that the defence did not want to bring forward any witnesses.

PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor then began his address to the jury. He observed that it had fallen to their lot to hear one of the most complicated cases at least in the annals of that court. The 47 accused before them were charged with various offences relating to persons and property. In the first case they related to the most serious charge of murder as well as simple hurt while in the case also they referred to dacoity as well as theft.

He further observed that accused No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 17, 25 and 46 conspired on or about September 17, 1930 with the common object of committing certain crimes.

EVIDENCE OF EXHIBITS.

Mr. Pradhan then reviewed at length the situation before September 17 and referred to the different exhibits in which he submitted there was evidence to prove the conspiracy.

"GUARDED SECRET"

Coming to what happened a week previous to the day of Satyagraha he said that the date of Satyagraha was purposely kept a guarded secret from the officials. He submitted that it was done to minimise the police opposition. He further observed that the conspirators also tried to take out the sting from the crime by worshipping the cow and impressing on the people that what they were doing was no crime.

TO MAKE CLEAN SWEEP OF POLICE.

He also submitted that the Satyagrahis till September 18 were peaceful but evidently the leaders were not satisfied with that tame show and in order to make it more spectacular and effective according to their lights they thought of the new plan. He held that they no more stuck to the principle of non-violence and from the way they invited the people to muster strong and the way they created hatred against the officials as was evident from the songs sung on the occasion it was clear that they were out to defy the police and to make a clean sweep of them.

Mr. Pradhan then dwelt on the incidents on September 23 the day of Satyagraha and said that the conduct of Mr. Patil the Police Inspector who would in all probability be represented by the defence as a "blood thirsty" officer was free from blemish and he was very considerate to the Satyagrahis.

Mr. Pradhan's address was not yet over when the court rose for the day.

"AT HOME" TO MOPLAH LEADER.

Malabar And S. Kanara Muslims Honour Their Leader.

A pleasant function took place at Noor Baug on Tuesday, at 6-30 when the Muslim of Malabar and S. Kanara were "at home" to Mr. Mohamed Abdur Rehman, the Moplah leader. There was a cosmopolitan gathering present the occasion. The music of the Muslim National Volunteer band enlivened the proceedings. Mr. Dost Mohamed presided on the occasion.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail in welcoming the chief guest of the evening referred to his patriotism and his work in the house of nationalities both during the last Moplah riots and in the C. D. movement. Messrs. C. I. E. Kuriappan, Mohamed Ibrahim Master and Abdur Rehman also spoke about the

AUTOCRACY IN JODHPUR.

Youth League Meeting Banned.

WIRE TO MAHATMAJI.

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, June 16.

The Marwar Youth League having received Mahatma's instructions through Pt. Haribhai Upadhyaya has addressed a registered letter to Mahatma requesting him either to intervene or to allow the youths to defy the despotic order of the vice-president banning public meetings and processions for a period of three months.

While the youths are awaiting Mahatma's reply they do not mean to sit idle. Last night in a general meeting of the members of the League the following resolutions were passed.

(1) "This meeting resolved that the Youth League should buy cotton bales and distribute various quantities to local women to be spun. The yarn thus obtained may either be sent to the Rajastan Charkha Sangh or the League should get it woven into cloth through the local weavers. A committee with Mr. Bhatnagar in the chair was given necessary capital to carry on the work."

(2) "This meeting resolves that Mrs. Jainarain Vyas and Anandraj Surana be given Rs. 100 with powers to arrange for a Marwar State Peoples' Conference at Beawar."

A large number of youths present have promised to play the charkha and takli regularly and submit yarn to the League. Arrangements are also being made to open a night school to educate the children of labourers and the working classes.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 6.)

fundamental rights of national minorities.

But the minorities in India are very ambitious and will not be found willing to accept any position which merely secures for them these fundamental rights. On the other hand the position of the extreme outpost of communalist opinion is so anti-national that the Congress will find it hard, if not impossible, to accept it. The extreme Mussalmans want, among other things, separate electorates, weightage in the provinces, reservations for their majority and reserved seats in the Cabinet. Sir Mahomed Iqbal will not be satisfied except by the creation of a Mahomedan India. The extreme Hindu hopes for a Hindu raj. The Congress cannot hope to satisfy the people representing these extreme views; but it can hope to represent the large volume of public opinion which finds both these views equally unacceptable.

THE ONLY BASIS.

Various proposals have been put forward to solve the vexed problem of communalism, the most important of which is the Nehru report. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad attests to another scheme being discussed by one of the delegates to the R. T. C. last September. The basis of all these schemes was joint electorates—the only basis which the Congress can adopt for its own view and which can lead to the growth of a national government in India. On this basis a scheme may be devised which will give to the minorities every privilege required for their protection and allay their genuine apprehensions. But I have an aversion to blackmail in any shape or form. And if any attempt to bully the Congress by threats of blocking the path to Swaraj is made, it should be faced with a calm determination to resist it at any cost.

The Swaraj under which the majority community is in a position to oppress the minorities, hinder their cultural growth, is undesirable, immoral and undemocratic. At the same time, the Swaraj in which the minorities can dictate to the country by artificial constitutional devices is anti-national and dangerous to the well-being of the whole community. Neither kind of government will continue for long, for it will carry within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The Swaraj for which the Congress should work must be democratic and national, based on equality of rights and opportunities for all. Under it, we hope to see the day when our people will forget their religious distinctiveness, to find a greater unity as equal citizens of a free India.

patriotism of the Moplah leader and asked Muslims to follow his example.

Mr. Abdur Rehman in thanking the people for honouring him advised them to form a Union of the people from Malabar and S. Kanara residents in Bombay for better social life and intercourse. He exhorted them to take advantage of their stay in Bombay to advance this community culturally and educationally. The function came to a close at 8-30 p.m.

"LONG AND HONOURABLE TRADITIONS OF FIRE BRIGADE."

(Continued From Page 1)

Mooseji Adamji and Mr. Hassanali Noorbhai have already been dealt with.

MONEY TO FIREMEN.

Mr. Fidaali Ismailji states that he gave Rs. 20 to the firemen after which water was properly played. At the instance of Messrs. Mohamedally Allabux and Salebhoj Barodawalla about twenty to thirty persons presented themselves at the Fire Brigade Headquarters at Byculla before Mr. Bird on the 11th May. About five or six of them residing at Dhabu Street stated that they had given money to firemen operating in Dhabu Street at the time of fire were present, none of them could identify a single fireman to whom they had paid money.

UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE.

It will be quite obvious to any fair-minded person that the evidence with regard to the demand for and payment of consideration by either the officers or men of the Fire Brigade, is utterly inadequate and unreliable. Not even a 'prima facie' case of any kind could be based on such evidence. Nothing is further from my intention than to avoid any enquiry, however searching and detailed. Demanding money for performing one's duty on the occasion of a fire would be an offence of the gravest character demanding instant dismissal and more severe punishment.

LONG AND HONOURABLE TRADITION.

If any more evidence of a reliable character pointing to the commission of any such offence is forthcoming, I shall be prepared to make further investigation. At the same time to keep charges of such a serious nature hanging over the heads of men who have to carry out their duties in difficult conditions, often at the risk of their lives, is not fair to them. Unless, therefore, more evidence of a reliable character is available, it would be an act of bare justice to our Fire Brigade, which has a long and honourable tradition and a well-deserved reputation for discipline and efficiency, to exonerate them from all blame and to express an appreciation of their work.

Prof. V. G. Rao moved that the letter from the Commissioner respecting certain matters in connection with the fire at Dhabu Street on May 1st 1931 be recorded with the expression of the Corporation's appreciation of the work done by the Fire Brigade on the occasion.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment that the report be sent to the Works Committee. Mr. Mohanlal said the Commissioner's report was not satisfactory as certain persons who should have been called as witnesses were not called. He, too, was not called to be present during Mr. Bird's enquiry. Because certain witnesses were not able to identify those who demanded or received bribe did not mean that the case was false.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved an amendment at this stage to postpone consideration of this question till report from the Works Committee was received. The amendment was agreed to.

CONDITION OF PRISONERS IN THE CITY.

From Mr. I. S. Patel then moved. "That the President be requested to approach Government with a representation to authorize the Public Health Committee of the Corporation to visit Arthur Road Jail and House of Corrections at Byculla and inspect and enforce sanitary requirements, quality of food supplied to the prisoners."

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out that as a visitor of Jails he once visited the jail in which Messrs. Patel and Pupala were lodged and he learnt that they received their own food and were happy. He had eaten also prisoners' food and had nothing to complain. If there was any complaint as regards sanitation, the municipality was responsible for it and not the Government.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved another amendment to refer the question to a Special Committee consisting of Dr. Choksy, Messrs. Pupala I. S. Patel and K. K. Master. (Laughter.)

MODY HAS HIS SAY.

Mr. H. P. Mody sympathised with the proposition but he thought that it was for those who went to jail during Civil Disobedience movement to formulate public opinion. If the National Congress did not take up the matter out of policy, he thought it was time for the educated and cultured gentlemen who went to jail to take up the matter and try to

POONA DAY BY DAY

Jawaharlal Nehru On National Struggle

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 16.

This morning at 6-30 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his wife and daughter reviewed the Brabhar Pheries at the Blundell Road Maidan, Poona Camp. Though it was informal, still a large crowd had gathered to see Panditji and hear him.

When requested to speak Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that though truce terms are sacred to us and must be obeyed still nothing should prevent us from carrying out the constructive programme. The question of social reforms, is very important our sisters have shown what part they can play in the National struggle. He thanked the audience for the patient hearing.

Mrs. Nehru in a brief speech asked the women to take up to spinning for there the salvation of India lies. Charkha alone she said "will give food to the poor."

After a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

The Maharashtra local Self-Government Institution Conference will be held on 16th and 17th July. Also the Provincial Local Self-Government Conference will be held on 18th and 19th. Both these conferences will be held at Vishram Bag Poona City. Preparations are in full swing.

Father Elwin's Lecture.

Father Elwin of Christa Seva Sangha will deliver a public lecture in the Poona Cantonment Bhotha Hall on Sunday (21st inst.) at 6 p.m. on "The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi."

AUSTRIA TO SHIP 5 MILLION POUNDS IN GOLD?

Proposed Legislation To Meet Treasury Bills

LONDON, June 15.

Rugby.—A Melbourne message states that the Australian Government have decided to introduce legislation authorising the shipment of five million pounds in gold to meet Treasury bills which mature in London at the end of June. It is understood that the measure will empower the treasurer to ship any portion of the gold reserve which now amounts to fifteen million sterling.—B.Q.W.

CHITTA RANJAN DAS.

(Continued from page 6.)

er men and drove them to that "last refuge of scoundrels." Its nature was all-embracing and sought for the Federation of Oriental Nations as a first step towards the Union of the World. He dreamed the golden dreams of Tagore and his poetic soul yearned for the millennium. It was this far-off vision which made him put his hand to the problem of the conflict of Hindus and Muslims in his own beloved province of Bengal, which resulted in his now defunct Pact. He wanted it to serve as a model for the settlement of the All-India problem so that the country may be knit into one, indivisible whole.

STRIKING DECLARATION.

"With me, work for my country is a part of my religion. It is the part and parcel of all the idealism of my life. I find in the conception of my country—the expression also of divinity—this was one of his striking declarations that fired the multitudes he swayed. As long as there was a single spark of life left within him he did not grudge to set it flaming. It was as a sick man, he was carried into the Chamber of the Bengal Legislature to record his protest against Dyarchy and this sounded its death-knell there.

"SOMETHING BIG" FROM BIRKENHEAD.

He died vainly expecting Lord Birkenhead to do "something big" for India. Had he lived Birkenhead would have had to face a storm, the range and intensity of which may have disturbed him in his grave, to-day!

improve the lot of those who went to jail.

UNHEALTHY SURROUNDINGS. The Municipal Commissioner also thought that the matter was entirely under the jurisdiction of Government and the Public Health Committee being not an executive body, could not do anything, as suggested by Mr. Patel. He admitted that the Arthur Road jail had insanitary surroundings but the Government built the jail there with open eyes and it was no use finding fault with the municipality regarding sanitation.

Mr. Shivdas Chapey supported the original proposition.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment when put to vote was declared carried amidst laughter. Dr. Mehta's amendment was also carried against Mr. Tairsee's. (When howsoever it was put to vote as a substantive proposition, it was defeated. Thus nothing remained before the house.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Overseas Claims Neglected.

REPRESENTATION IN I. L. O. GOVERNING BODY.

South African Delegate Speaks Out.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

GENEVA, June 5.

On Monday, 25th May, Mr. Baldwin delivered an important speech at Weibek Abbey when he gave expression to some very ugly and inconvenient truth about the past fiscal policy of Britain, in support of propaganda regarding "Protection". He said: "Our industrial system was built up on protection and very often on prohibition, and it was largely that as well as the disturbed condition of Europe a century ago which put us in the position of amazing superiority which no nation can ever hold again in this world." To this propaganda, he Liberal-cum Free-traders group is carrying on a counter propaganda. Whatever may be the merits or otherwise of Free-trade, the ugly fact pointed out by Mr. Baldwin remains, and all the ingenuity and casuistry of the Free-trade School cannot controvert it.

"THE TIMES" FURY.

The London "Times" has got furious about Mr. Thomas' (Director of the International Labour Office) scathing criticism of the British Government's "Labour Policy". In a leading article on Monday, the 1st June, it indignantly demands by what right Mr. Thomas dares to administer uncalculated rebukes to the British Government. It says that Mr. Thomas is a servant and not master of state members of the I. L. O. It asks Mr. Thomas to restrict himself to his limits. The "Times" adds that the I. L. O. is not and was never meant to

be a super State.

CLAIMS OF OVERSEAS COUNTRIES.

Mr. Geurniel, South African Employers' delegate gave expression to what may be described as unanimous righteous indignation of overseas countries at the way in which their claims regarding representations on the Governing Body, the I. L. O. staff, etc. have been continuously overlooked. He observed that, the extra-European members represent 37 per cent of the organisation but of 24 members of the Governing Body he pointed out, only 6 represent extra European countries. So far as the workers and employers are concerned the position is much worse. They have only one seat out of six. The Labour Office has a staff, Mr. Geurniel proceeded to show, of about 420 making allowance for 100 local (swiss) subordinates, out of 320 only 18 are persons from outside Europe! He described the position as really grotesque. When a claim is made for additional extra-European members, it is actually sometimes met by the reason that to put on a member from overseas would mean additional expense. And imagine that the extra-European countries are paying three million gold francs per annum toward I. L. O. Mr. Geurniel concluded by saying that "the only way in which this organisation is universal appears to me in extracting this huge sum in subscription." The impression gained in overseas was that it was purely a European organisation and he was of opinion that that tendency should be checked. It is fatal to the success of the organisation and will certainly discredit it as it is doing now among the overseas members.

PARENTS AND YOUNG GIRLS CHEATED

Charge Against Young Bengali

LURE OF DOWRIES.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A woman named Sushila Debi and three Bengalis named Nalimohan Chatterjee, Haricharan Chatterjee and Sushil Kumar Banerjee are alleged to be involved in a remarkable case of cheating by false personation and by forging University Degrees. The first three have been taken in custody, the woman having been arrested in Calcutta and the other two, father and son, at Nathati station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Banerjee is absconding.

MARRIED THREE TIMES FOR DOWRIES.

It is alleged that Banerjee had fraudulently obtained the University's M.A. and Medical Faculty degrees and diplomas and that, on the representation that he had been a Deputy Magistrate and had resigned during the Non-co-operation movement, had inveigled several unsuspecting parents or guardians to give their daughters or sisters in marriage with him. He is said to have thus contracted three marriages and obtained heavy dowries and other presents and after taking possession of the ornaments of the brides a petition to this effect has been made before the Deputy Commissioner of C.I.D. by Ait-kumar Banerjee, whose sister is

described as one of these unhappy brides.

A house in North Calcutta was searched last evening in this connection and in addition, to the woman who was taken into custody, two girls were found there and several blank printed medical faculty and Council of Medical Registration certificates as well as forged diplomas were taken possession of.—A. P.

RAMANBHAI NILKANTH'S BUST UNVEILED

Vallabhbai's Generous Tribute

AMHEDABAD, June 16.

The unveiling ceremony of the Late Sir Ramanbhai's bust, portrait was performed this morning by Sardar Vallabhbai in the Municipal compound. Sjt. G. V. Mavanker president of the Municipality in requesting Sjt. Vallabhbai to unveil the bust appreciated the services of Sir Ramanbhai and the Sardar rendered to the Municipality saying that they were the two men who had given great sacrifices for the Municipality.

The Sardar in short speech praised the services of Sir Ramanbhai saying that he had given his whole life to the municipality and though they had differences they were fast friends. There were difference of opinion between Mahatmaji and Malaviyaji many a time, but they remained great friends. The municipality could never forget the services of Ramanbhai.

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinary staff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Donot, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 9, Ravelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22560

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1.45 p.m. Gramophone Records.
7 p.m.—Narayan Iyer's violin solo and Mahomed Khan's 'been' solo.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD.—A general meeting of the Brotherhood will be held in the Hala Memon Anjuman Hall on (Sunday) 7.15 a.m. at 11 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. A. S. Nakhtare will occupy the chair.

MAN-MORTAL AND IMMORTAL.—This is the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers this (Wednesday) evening in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE.—The second meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held in the office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princes Street, on Friday (19th instant) at 5-6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the programme of work and to make arrangements for the proposed Bijjala Inquiry.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN 'A' WARD.—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Arthur Crawford Market on Thursday (18th inst.) at 7.30 A.M. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA ANNUAL SOCIAL DINNER.—The Annual Gymkhana Social Dinner will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday (20th inst.) at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.). Mr. Hiralal, the mimic will attend the function and give some performances.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 A.M. on the 15th instant and left there at 9-30 A.M. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer 'Clan Keith' left Liverpool in the afternoon of 15th inst. for 'Port Okha'. The Steamer 'Clan Hialartus' arrived at Suva on the evening of 12th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Subscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st inst. Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. 'Mooltan' will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th inst.

SCOUTS UNION AMBULANCE BRANCH (S. J. A. A.).—Under the auspices of this branch classes in first-aid for females and first-aid home nursing for males will be conducted under the supervision of the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare, in the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, every Saturday for females in Marathi and every Sunday for males in English commencing from Saturday (20th) and Sunday (21st) inst. respectively.

Successful candidates will be awarded Association's certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. Those desirous of joining the classes can register their names with the Class Secretary, Mr. G. S. Kothare, by attending on the above days at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Mr. Sunder Singh, a popular Deputy yard-master of Wadhwani Junction, before leaving on transfer was given a good send-off by his friends, admirers and the merchants numbering about 100.

SWADESHI PRINTING INKS

Messrs. Dolatram Kashiram & Co. Ink manufacturers and Colour merchants of Bombay who started the manufacture of Swadeshi Printing Inks during the last Civil Disobedience movement, have entered the market with their products, which compare favourably with foreign inks both in respect of quality and price. The 'Bombay Chronicle' press has been using these inks for the last fortnight and has hitherto found no cause to regret the choice.

We understand that several presses in Bombay and metruis which have been using these inks, have also a good word to say about this Swadeshi Product. It appears that inks for the use of rotary machine will also be put on the market very soon.

The research laboratory of the company is situated at Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

The products are well worth a trial.

"A POINT OF ORDER."

(B. N. G.)

With reference to the point of order raised by a correspondent in the issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle' dated the 12th instant and the editorial note written on the same subject, it would be interesting to point out that the official report on the Round Table Conference proceedings does not give warrant for assuming that any authority outside the Conference has power to add to the personnel of the various sub-committees. Thus the Introductory Note shows that on the conclusion of the general discussion, the Conference, on the advice of the Business Committee which was elected by the Conference in its plenary session, decided to set up a Federal Relations Committee to consider the structure of federal system of Government for India. It was, however, found more convenient, says the report, to work through a committee of the Whole Conference, instead of through the Federal Relations Committee, and, therefore, the Committee of the Whole set up nine sub-committees to consider the various Heads of Discussion which the Lord Chancellor had framed for the Federal Relations Committee originally proposed. Amongst these nine sub-committees, the most important was the Federal Structure Committee, which was presided over by Lord Sankey.

Actually, however, the Committee of the Whole Conference does not seem to have worried itself beyond deciding what sub-committees were to be set up. It was the Business Committee which was asked to suggest the personnel of the sub-committees and to forward its selections to the Prime Minister. As there was a good deal of dissatisfaction with his procedure, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who once declared in the Conference that he had 'only got eyes and ears' for what the Conference says, is reported to have given an assurance that the Business Committee would consult the wishes of the members of the British Indian, the Indian States' and the British delegations in making such selections. It is, therefore, clear that neither the Viceroy nor the Prime Minister can add members to the Federal Structure Committee or any other sub-committee on his own responsibility, but that a meeting of the Business Committee will have to be convened for that purpose and that this committee will have further to consult the wishes of the members of all the three delegations.

This warning seems all the more necessary in view of the rumour that attempts are likely to be made to pack the Federal Structure Committee with ultra-communalists and others for reasons which can be easily imagined. The public has not forgotten how the Federation Committee, which was entrusted with the task of the division of functions under the Montagu Reforms, had, almost in the final stage of its deliberations, added members imposed on it, with the result, it was then reported, that the proposal to transfer land revenue even in such a progressive province like Bombay got defeated by a narrow margin of a vote or two. Will not at least the progressive delegates of the British Indian delegation concert measures in time to guard against any such danger?

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 25,25,000, Rs. 18,75,000 and Rs. 3,22,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-6-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-3 received approximately 11 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 26,25,000, Rs. 18,25,000 and Rs. 1,55,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-14-4 and Rs. 5-10-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 17th June 1931 to Monday, the 22nd June, at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 10th June to 15th June amounted to Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 21,25,000 and Rs. 2,87,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine months, six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 23rd June. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 26th June. Other conditions are as usual.

PIONEER OF DAILY MARATHI JOURNALISM

Bombay Pays Tribute To A. B. Kolhatkar

"AN IDEALIST ALL HIS LIFE."

The pioneer of daily Marathi journalism, an idealist who would sacrifice his all for the sake of his ideal, a doughty fighter who would not give quarter to his enemy. There were some of the tributes paid to late Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar by a number of speakers addressing a condolence meeting held on Tuesday evening in the open compound of the Congress House under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. The meeting was largely attended. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided.

NEEDED NO INTRODUCTION. In his opening speech, Sjt. Nariman said that the late Mr. Kolhatkar needed no introduction to the citizen of Bombay. He stood for an ideal. To him no friend was friend and no enemy was enemy where the interests of his ideal were at stake. Above all he was a friend of the poor. The whole of Bombay and the entire Marathi speaking population of this country shared the grief of his loss with the members of the bereaved family.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH. Sjt. Janhnadas Dwarakadas reviewed the career of the departed patriot from the Home Rule League days. For the national struggle the late Mr. Kolhatkar was always a tower of strength. He was never cowed down by circumstances.

TRUE SOCIALIST. Mr. Mansing Jagtap, observed that the late Mr. Kolhatkar was a real socialist in his outlook and true of activity. His real memoir would be to give themselves up to the ideal for which he lived and died.

DIED IN HARNESS. Sjt. P. E. Lele pointed out that the late Mr. Kolhatkar died in harness. He had made suffering a routine of his life. He was undergoing rigorous imprisonment at a time when the jails were regarded as a most dreadful thing. He was the pioneer of Marathi daily journalism.

Sjt. S. K. Patil said that Mr. Kolhatkar used to think independently and dangerously on every subject of national importance. Behind the roughness of his literary criticism there was the great heart of a great man.

Dr. Sarvarkar remarked that the late Mr. Kolhatkar was the Dnyaneshwar of daily Marathi journalism.

After Sjt. Gokulbal Bhatt or Ville Parie Satyagraha camp had paid his tribute, the meeting terminated.

FORECAST OF WEATHER OVER U. S. A.

How It Will Affect Cotton Crop?

18 to 22 June. Sultry Period. Sweltering conditions at many points. Great heat wave.
22 to 26 June.—Storm Wave. High Wind, Lightning and hail.
27th to 30th June.—Variable Period. Wind and rain in South and Southwest.
The month of July begins with warm wave from 1st to 4th followed by showery spell between 5th and 8th again a warm spell begins from 9th and continues till 13th July.
From 14th to 18th there will be a storm with lightning and hail eastward from the middle states to the North Atlantic slope.

INDIAN MILLS CONSUMPTION
The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India.
(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States.)
(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

	During 1930	During April 1931
British India	160,781	171,104
Indian States	27,607	26,239
India—Total	188,388	197,393

Since 1st During corresponding period 1929-1930

	1929-1930	1930-1931
British India	1,278,287	1,410,522
Indian States	221,204	205,866
India—Total	1,499,491	1,616,388

SABOO SIDDIK TRUST

Approval Of New Trustees

A large number of Muslims assembled at the Anjuman Islam Hall on Tuesday night to give expression to their views regarding the appointment of new Trustees to the Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddik Trust.

It will be recalled that recently as many as four Trustees of this Trust including the president Mr. A. M. Kadiji resigned their Trusteeships as a result of protest by the Muslim public.

LARGE AMOUNT LYING IDLE. Dr. Mazharul Haq Gaur, who presided on the occasion, explained how the large amount donated by the late Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddik had been lying idle for the last twelve years while the poor Muslim community had been crying for education.

He pointed out how the old Trustees persistently refused to listen to the voice of reason and wanted to stick to their pet scheme which was unequivocally condemned by Muslims. He further pointed out that it was gratifying to note that after all these Trustees resigned, their seats were congratulated Muslims on their victory and stressed the need of appointing such new Trustees as would do justice to the work. He read out the proposed names of new Trustees and said that those names were such as would command approval of the entire Muslim Community.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF WAKFS.

Maulana Hamid Ahmed who followed Dr. Gaur dwelt at length on the agitation carried on by Muslims of Bombay for the last several years and explained how it succeeded. He emphasised the need of further agitation among the Muslims with a view to improve the condition of Muslim Wakfs.

Referring to the recently published report of the Wakf Committee he pointed out how Muslim Wakfs were mismanaged and how great was the need of improvement in them. He cited the example of Sikhs' community who while they were only 40 lakhs in numbers managed to get the management of their religious trusts in their own hands. They had to make immense sacrifices in that cause but because of those sacrifices they succeeded in their attempts. He wanted the Muslim Community to copy that example and appealed to

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BUDGET

Under Fire Of Strong Criticism.

PROPOSAL FOR RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE FAILS.

The budget of the Bombay University for 1931-32 came in for a great deal of criticism at the meeting of the Senate on Tuesday. A surplus of about Rs. 1,50,000 was revealed and member after member criticised the growing expenditure of the University on administration, establishment, and examination fees.

Principal M. L. Tannan, who presented the budget, pointed out that the Syndicate had already appointed a retrenchment committee, whose recommendations to the Senate in which economy could be effected in the expenditure were awaited. He considered the financial position of the University to be satisfactory.

He, therefore, moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Budget estimates of the University for the financial year 1931-32 be adopted.

The total amount of income estimated by the Syndicate was Rs. 9,20,203 and amount of expenditure estimated was Rs. 7,50,595.

PLEA FOR RETRENCHMENT AKE

Miss G. J. Bahadurji moved an amendment that the words "be adopted and passed" be deleted from the original proposition and the words "be considered by a Senate Committee (to be named at the meeting) with a view to retrenchment in University expenditure" be substituted for them.

Miss Bahadurji said that there were many directions in which retrenchment could be effected and the surplus could be utilised for opening new departments of the University such as a technological institute, hostels for schools, etc.

Mr. Dhond extended the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas observed that the budget had been framed on insufficient data and pointed out certain items on which the Syndicate had spent sums of money larger than those sanctioned by the Senate.

BURDEN OF HEAVY FEES.

Supporting Miss Bahadurji's amendment, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta expressed his amazement at the manner in which Mr. Tannan felt proud at the Syndicate having shown a surplus of Rs. 1,51,435 in the budget for 1931-32. It appeared to him, however, that the University was charging students rather heavily in the shape of examination fees while the surplus money was being invested in securities, the value of which was fluctuating.

Mr. R. P. Masani said that a word of praise was necessary for the improved form in which the Syndicate had presented the budget.

Mr. G. N. Gokhale thought that the Syndicate should have made a lump sum provision in the Budget for a College of Technology.

The Rev. J. Durr expressed the amendment and suggested that the budget should be considered straightaway.

Mr. K. Natarajan wanted to know what right the University had in budgeting for surplus while taking students particularly in these days of economic depression.

Mr. B. K. Thakur thought that the Senate might consider a reduction in the examination fee charged from matriculation students.

Mr. Gadgil desired appointing a committee to go into the question of retrenchment and expansion of the activities of the University but he thought such a proposal could be moved after consideration of the budget.

Principal M. L. Tannan, in a short speech, replied to the criticisms.

Miss Bahadurji denied that there would be any deadlock as suggested by some speakers if her amendment was carried. The committee could report by the end of July and there would be a delay of only about two months before the budget would come up for reconsideration before the Senate.

On being put to vote Miss Bahadurji's amendment was lost, 24 votes for and 49 against it.

Mr. Natarajan at the outset congratulated the Rev. John McKenzie upon his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, said it was after a long interval that an educationist once again came to occupy that position.

The Vice-Chancellor thanked Mr. Natarajan for his remarks.

MR. JUSTICE WADIA.

Bar Pays Tribute

On Tuesday, when Mr. Justice Wadia resumed his seat after lunch at the Bombay High Court, Mr. Taraporewalla, the Acting Advocate-General, on behalf of the Bar Association, congratulated his Lordship on his appointment as a Puisne Judge, and observed that his Lordship was very popular as a judge, he had given entire satisfaction to the Bar and the public by his industry and patience. The speaker remarked that he was

MUSLIM PUBLIC NOT CON-SULTED.

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, who was one of the conveners of the meeting opposed the idea of approving the names suggested by Mr. Sheriff on the ground that the Muslim public was not consulted. The speaker accused Mr. Sheriff of highhanded and autocratic manner in suggesting the names on his initiative. He added that his opposition was based on the principle that Muslim public must be consulted.

Maulvi Hamid Ahmed briefly replied to the objections and feelingly appealed not to create further dissensions on the point and to give a chance to the new Trustees to work out a new scheme.

Dr. Abdul Salam moved a resolution expressing gratification on the fact that the old Trustees after all bowed to public opinion and resigned from their seats.

The resolution was seconded supported and unanimously accepted.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Hashim expressing confidence in the new Trustees and requesting them to immediately acquire a piece of land on Muslim locality and to open a Technical School for poor Muslim boys.

A HEATED DISCUSSION.

A heated discussion followed in which several speakers participated some supporting the resolution and some opposing it. Both the supporters and opponents declared that what they wanted was immediate arrangements for technical education of poor Muslims. The opponents were, however not satisfied with the way in which new Trustees were appointed.

They raised angry protests against it and demanded a public meeting of Muslims should be held to decide the issue.

The president took votes and declared the resolution carried as a large majority was in favour of the resolution.

EURHYTHMICS INSTITUTE.

Classes have been opened on Rhythmic movements, Plastic exercises and Dance improvisation by Madame E. Peterson at the Slavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, for ladies and children.

Special class for babies.—For further particulars enquire at the Institute premises between 9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. on all week days.

BAN ON M. C. C.

Hindus' Attitude Explained

QUESTION NOT YET DECIDED.

BOMBAY, June 16. Apropos of the report that the Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana at its meeting on Sunday last declined to call a meeting of the General Body to consider the revocation of the Gymkhana's decision last year not to participate in the Quadrangular and M. C. C. matches, Mr. L. H. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana writes:—

"A letter addressed to the President and the Managing Committee was received on 31st May from Mr. M. I. David suggesting that the 15th June last year on the Quadrangular and M. C. C. matches should be raised.

On the 6th of June, under Rule 30 of the Gymkhana, a requisition signed by 50 members was received suggesting that the previous resolution on the subject be rescinded.

SIGNATURES WITHDRAWN. But before the Managing Committee could meet to consider the requisition, in fact, a few minutes before the meeting, four of the signatories to the requisition withdrew their signatures, thus making the requisition invalid. In accordance with the constitution. Accordingly, the Managing Committee could not call a meeting of the General Body, and there matters stand for the present.

NOTHING DOING. The resolution of last year was passed by the General Body of members and it is only the General Body which can rescind that resolution, and not the Managing Committee, which is a subordinate body.

It is understood that fresh requisition is being circulated for signatures for calling a meeting of the General Body at an early date to reconsider the whole question.—A. P.

HIRDAGARH COLLIERIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Commerce" in its latest issue writes:—

Hirdagarh collieries, the entire rights of which are under the control of the well-known Bombay firm of Messrs. Sniavac C. Cambata and Company, have made great progress since we last commented upon them. As observed by its last year, Hirdagarh collieries produce a distinctly first class coal and being under efficient management with sound financial backing, they are making a steady headway despite keen competition and the general depression in the coal trade. Although it is just the first year's operations that we are concerned with their position so far as raisings and despatches are concerned, is quite enviable. Ahmedabad seems to be quite alive to the value of Hirdagarh coal as some of its best mills, such as the Calico mills, have placed orders for their supply requirements with Messrs. Cambata and Company for Hirdagarh coal. They have, after a thorough test, been quite satisfied with the burning qualities of the fuel. Even the Ahmedabad Municipality which hitherto consumed nothing but first class Bengal coal, has placed an order of 10,000 tons with this firm, after a satisfactory test and we are authoritatively informed that they are saving about Rs. 5 per ton by using this coal in place of Bengal coal. Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Company have also received a good share of the contracts of the State-managed railways, while some other railways are at present engaged in testing their coal with a view to ascertaining how much economy they can effect by the use of this coal. Several other large mills of Ahmedabad satisfied with the good use the Calico Mills are making of it, have placed considerable business with this firm.

INDUSTRY.

If the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Calico mills have placed orders with Messrs. Cambata and Company may I know if the Empress Mill of Nagpur, which is nearer the collieries has also done so?—Yours, etc.,

sure that Mr. Justice Wadia would continue the same courteous consideration.

Mr. Payne paid a similar tribute on behalf of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

In reply, Mr. Justice Wadia observed that he was deeply thankful for their kind reference. He had several occasions to act as a judge of the High Court during the last three years and had a high esteem of the good-will and good opinion of all—counsel as well as solicitors, with whom he had worked for many years at the Bar.

THE MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE

among Infants in India need no longer be a nightmare.

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EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Bombay Suburban Complaint

A meeting of the residents of Merve, near Malad, in the Bombay suburban area was held on Sunday morning to make a representation to the Government of Bombay and protest against the decision of the Excise Advisory Committee for betraying their interests and ignoring their protest in connexion with a proposal for a liquor licence at that place. Mr. Digo D'Almeida was called to the chair.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that they were a peaceful and law-abiding community and had lived in peace in this isolated place for centuries. The Excise Advisory Committee of the District had failed to understand and represent their wishes, sentiments and feelings in regard to a proposal for a liquor licence at Merve. In the first place the Collector had refused the licence but a new manoeuvre was adopted to get a licence and it was their duty to protest against it. They begged the Government to respect their opinion and feelings and not to offend their sentiments and ignore their interests. The members of the Excise Committee who rejected Mr. DeMello's salutary principle embodied in his resolution had added insult to injury and there was no one directly representing Merve on the Committee they prayed Government not to allow their case to go by default.

He then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Rev. Father, Socrates DeSouza, Vicar of Malvain and carried unanimously:—

"The meeting of the residents of Merve met respectfully to request the Government not to grant a foreign liquor licence for a hotel at Merve unless it is owned or managed by a person of high moral integrity and respectability."

(2) That the Excise Advisory Committee exempt Mr. C. M. De Mello does not represent the views, sentiments and feelings of the people of Merve, who respectfully request the Government not to introduce any disturbing element in the quiet and peaceful life of the people of the island."

(3) That a Committee be appointed to arrange, if necessary, a memorial to be submitted to Government and Mr. Caesar De Mello be requested to adopt the necessary steps for the purpose.

A copy of this resolution was wired to all concerned."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1931.

BEWARE OF DUPLICITY.

We cannot help sympathising with Conservative leaders for their repeated failures to get from the elusive Premier some clear exposition of his attitude towards the safeguards contemplated by the Round Table Conference. Sir William Davison, the latest to make the attempt, asked the Premier in the Commons for a definition of his reference to "safeguards in the interests of India" in his letter to Mr. Baldwin. Sir William protested at the same time that the British delegates to the Round Table Conference in January stipulated for safeguards "of a fuller and wider character." Sir William evidently did not choose to appreciate the fact that much water had flowed down the Ganges since January. And Mr. MacDonald very coolly replied that he did not follow the distinction between the attitude in his letter and that which he had declared on behalf of the Government at the end of the Round Table Conference. That means that his attitude now is just what it was in January, which again implies that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact makes no difference whatsoever. What a statement even for a British Premier to make!

Sir William could not possibly be satisfied with that evasive reply and reminded Mr. MacDonald that he had himself limited safeguards to "safeguards in the interests of India." He also insisted that even before the Indian delegates started for Britain it should be made quite clear to them that the present safeguards were indispensable not only in the interests of India but also in the interests of Britain. Sir William's attitude may be, as we think it is, unreasonable and even hypocritical; but what he means is transparently clear. One wishes that the Premier could be half so clear if nothing else. But his reply is a study in diplomatic dodges. He said: "I am obliged to Sir William Davison for drawing the attention of every one concerned to what might be construed as a discrepancy but which as far as I am concerned is not a discrepancy at all." This reply to Sir William, as a reply, is intelligible as only in the sense that there is no discrepancy between the safeguards that Mr. MacDonald had in mind in January and those he referred to in his letter to Mr. Baldwin as being in the interests of India, and that the old safeguards must remain. If not on the pre-Pact plea that they have been accepted, then on the post-Pact plea that the safeguards are in the interests of India herself.

This view alone explains Mr. Benn's post-Pact assurance in the Commons that the safeguards shall suffer no abatement. This view alone explains the otherwise inexplicable reply of Lord Willingdon to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the principle of equal trade rights for the British in India has been definitely and unalterably accepted by the Round Table Conference, that only "the best means of arranging for its application is a matter for further discussion," and that he cannot conceive "that anyone who takes an enlightened view of the best interests of the country will think otherwise." Finally, this view alone explains Lord Irwin's post-Pact contention that, after all, there can be little or no divergence between the true interests of India and Britain. So the Congress will be told at the Round Table Conference that according to the "enlightened view of the best interests of the country" safeguards for the good of Britain must necessarily be in the interests of India. Such logic will not be new to Indians, who have been incessantly told before that British rule in India has always been the greatest blessing to India and specially to the Indian masses and the Indian minorities. But such logic will be one more proof of our contention that something more compelling than logic-chopping will decide the issues at the Conference. Mere reliance on British promises or assurances will, as before, lead to terrible disillusionment. Our strength and organisation here, more than anything else, will win victories for us at the London Conference. So long as all earnest Indians remember this and act accordingly, they need not much care how light-hearted British diplomats explain away their obligations under the Delhi Pact.

ARCHITECTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Surjoor S. J. Aga's presidential address at the Indian Institute of Architects is informative. He has spoken of events of architectural importance both at home and abroad. He has also reviewed some of the main activities of the local Institute. The Institute has been affiliated with the Royal Institute of British Architects in London. The London

Institute has empowered the Indian Institute to conduct on its behalf the final examination for its Associate diploma. To those eager for the diploma of the London Institute the new facility secured by the Indian Institute is, decidedly, a gain. The "Architects Registration Bill" has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and its second reading in the House of Lords. Registration of Architects will soon be, evidently, an item on the statute book. Finally, the Indian Institute is now entitled to nominate two representatives for the Council of the London Institute. All these events indicate, apparently, a distinct development of architectural interest in the local Institute. We have no desire to underestimate their intrinsic worth or significance.

Our interest is, naturally, keenly, however, in events of architectural importance nearer home. They have been more often than not, indifferently reported and inadequately reviewed. Mr. Aga's address is, unfortunately, not an exception. Mr. Aga is, moreover, easily satisfied. His facile optimism about the endeavours of the committees of the Institute, "to uplift the importance of our Institute" is scarcely justified by its timid outlook and approach of questions of daily and vital importance to architects in India. For example, the fact that a "deputation" waited on the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust and "assured" him about the "cardinal blunder" of the abolition of the post of the Trust's architect is no evidence of the fact that the Institute has not "remained lethargic." What has been, precisely, the result of the "deputation" and its "assurance"? Is the Institute assured that the "cardinal blunder" is removed once and for ever by those who influence and direct the Trust? Mr. Aga is silent about it. He should see that the Institute he guides does not remain for long silent. For, he ought to know that part, perhaps the most important part, of the Institute's mission ought to be to educate the present representatives of the people on the Trust. They are obviously, innocent of any architectural idea, ideals, aim or policy.

It is futile to complain, as Mr. Aga does, about the statutory ban on the entry of Licensed Surveyors into the Corporation, or about the inadequate and obsolete building regulations. There has been hitherto no organised effort or strength behind those anaemic complaints. Timid "deputations" will achieve next to nothing. Equally futile is the analogy, employed by Mr. Aga, of the status of the doctors and the lawyers, mill-owners and landlords and similar interests established in the Corporation. Not one of these will permit the Corporation the liberties which the Corporation has hitherto taken about the status and services of the architects. The architects have not forgotten, we hope, the dictum of the Municipal Commissioner, who declared architecture to be an extravagance. Neither the Municipality nor the Trust has yet emerged from that primitive conception. And, neither of the bodies will make any perceptible effort to do so until the Indian Institute makes a strong organised active, day-to-day effort to enlighten and influence public opinion. The campaign must start now. If we are to acquire for the city the architectural future, the beauty of its natural environment and the importance of its economic, industrial and cultural aspirations demand. The cry of the people who are victimised by jerry-builders, greedy contractors, rack-renters, the cry of those who live in nightmarish structures and daily languish and die in the horrible atrocities of slums is not yet heard in the bodies which ostensibly represent the "first" city in India. When will it be heard? The Institute's future and the city's future depend on the answer.

LIVELINESS AT WESTMINSTER.

The Labour Government were defeated on Monday night on a snap division in the committee stage of the Finance Bill, the amendment moved by a Tory member exempting agriculture land from the Snowden land tax proposals, being carried by 232 votes to 208. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is not willing now to resign merely out of pique. He will not commit the mistake which threw his party into opposition once before. He repelled the attack by saying that the amendment was only a "drafting" one and would not affect the substance of the bill. He has reason to be worried, however, over the attack from another source, the Simionite group amongst the Liberals, who seem determined to coerce Mr. Lloyd George into carrying the game of browbeating the Labour Government to the dangerous length of turning them out of office. Mr. Lloyd George, a master tactician, knows only too well, however,

the risks Liberalism in Britain runs in forcing a general election on the country at a time when there is no reasonable chance for it to secure at the polls strength sufficient to be the dominating party in the next Parliament. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn from the latest messages that he contented himself with at the last moment moving of a Liberal amendment to the land tax proposals of Mr. Snowden which Mr. MacDonald says his Government have accepted "subject to reconsideration of details." This increases Mr. Lloyd George's prestige and makes the Labour rank and file look not a little ridiculous because they have to gulp down this dictation.

INTOLERABLE BURDEN.

In reply to an interpellation in the Commons, Mr. Pethick Lawrence stated that including the value of deliveries in kind and cessations of state properties and the payment due from her on June 15, Germany had so far paid a reparation total of £1,026,000,000. Under the Hague agreement of 1920 she has to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1,939 million marks and thereafter until 1988, amounts in slightly reduced proportions. Not even her unkindest French critics can say that Germany has not tried to pay according to the agreement imposed upon her. But this crushing burden on the principal vanquished nation after the Great War is a menace to the promotion of genuine international peace. It is significant that "A. G. G." should appeal to America to forego a large part of her debt claim on Britain, but the very idea of showing the same generosity to Germany throws the victors of the war into a paroxysm of rage.

Trifles

"New Delhi, June 13.
A fire broke out in the Record Room of the Library of the Public Information Bureau, burning a considerable number of blue-books, reports and other books." The loss, I am happy to say, is the merest trifle.

Lord Passfield (the Sidney Webb) has been eulogising "the original features of the Ceylon Constitution."

"The Governor, Chief Secretary and Law Officer of Ceylon, who had to keep the State Council team in order, would," he said, "have an interesting experiment." And Lord Passfield is, therefore, frightfully intrigued, as it were.

But there is another "interesting experience" that is waiting to intrigue him still more.

No, I am not referring to the political crisis in England. I am rather thinking of the Ceylon State team—the Governor, Chief Secretary and Law Officer—that will have to be kept in order by the Secretary of State for Colonies and his Cabinet colleagues on behalf of the British Parliament.

And this is the most "original feature" of the Ceylon Constitution.

"M. Briand in a much advertised speech at Gourdun, hoped that shortly the last Franco-German misunderstanding would disappear."

Dr. Bruening knows what he is talking about; so does M. Briand. And both know it very well.

What M. Briand really hoped was that both would shortly agree to have misunderstood each other.

"German Cabinet to End?"

—Evening News.

The time, however, has not yet arrived for speculating as to the kind of Dictatorship which Germany is likely to go in for.

A call for prayers for the success of the coming World Disarmament Conference at Geneva was issued to-day over the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York and other Anglican and Free-Church leaders.

It is not yet known when General, Admirals and other Imperial Patriots will hold their Hyde Park Demonstration against this defeatist attitude of the clergy and the danger threatening the British Empire from a possible interference from an outsider like the God Almighty.

But, Lord Rothermere is reported to have said, in confidence, that he has got the situation well in hand.

He is also making preparations to meet any emergency. With the help of expert historians like Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, he spoke in mail week on the "Smaller Navy Folly" and "Our Heritage"—he is causing a blue book on "The Empire and Christianity" to be prepared at Northcliffe House. It will prove to the British Electorate how the British Empire—well never mind how and what.

Suffice it to say that the Electorate will rise as one man to defend the glory of Lord Rothermere's British Empire.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND THE CONGRESS.

WANTED A NATIONAL SETTLEMENT

(BY K. M. MUNSHI.)

The Working Committee of the Congress has acted very wisely in deciding last week to face the communal problem boldly. The attitude adopted by the Congress authorities in this matter so far, had been rather unfortunate; for, it tempted the communalists to carry on his trade with greater zeal. It put a premium on unreasonableness and made the fanatics feel that they were rather a very valuable lot and could hamper the country's progress in any manner they liked. On the other hand, the present position taken up by the Congress is the natural and logical one.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

The Congress, by its very nature, cannot have anything to do with communalism. It stands for the nation and must, therefore, stand out as the natural foe of all centrifugal forces in the country. The Congress is not an All-Parties Convention; not an arbitration court for conflicting claims; but it is the one institution which preaches, works for and suffers for the consolidation as well as the rights of the minorities and harmonising their claims to the paramount need of national solidarity. In the first place, the minorities have to be protected mainly by securing them freedom of religion and education and the maintenance of their customs. This problem has attracted the attention of many constitutional lawyers of Europe and the constitutions of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, the important states which came into existence after the last Great War—all provide for the due protection of minorities. Generally speaking, the minorities have been given the full right of citizenship, the right to exercise their own religion; the right to maintain their own customs; the right to receive education for their children in their own language; the right to establish autonomous institutions; the right to levy taxes on their members for educational purposes; the right to receive a share of the revenues of the state for their own schools and the charitable institutions. In the constitution of Finland a provision is made by which new districts can be formed so as to include inhabitants speaking one language so that the minorities speaking the other language shall be as small as possible. From the point of view of European constitutions these may be termed the

voices of such an extreme type of communalism in the country is impossible. Every attempt to induce them to give and take has resulted in greater bitterness between the communities and more impossible demands from both. The least importance given to them has gone into their heads like strong wine and made them feel all-important; and the best way to deal with them is to leave them to their own devices and to work for unity on national lines. When the creed of the Congress was framed, the loyalists and the title-hunters were never consulted; when Satyagraha was launched, the timid and the selfish were never consulted either. Why then should the Congress, when seeking national unity, try to placate those who are out to destroy it?

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

The principle by which the Congress can be guided is that of protecting the fundamental rights of the minorities and harmonising their claims to the paramount need of national solidarity. In the first place, the minorities have to be protected mainly by securing them freedom of religion and education and the maintenance of their customs. This problem has attracted the attention of many constitutional lawyers of Europe and the constitutions of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, the important states which came into existence after the last Great War—all provide for the due protection of minorities. Generally speaking, the minorities have been given the full right of citizenship, the right to exercise their own religion; the right to maintain their own customs; the right to receive education for their children in their own language; the right to establish autonomous institutions; the right to levy taxes on their members for educational purposes; the right to receive a share of the revenues of the state for their own schools and the charitable institutions. In the constitution of Finland a provision is made by which new districts can be formed so as to include inhabitants speaking one language so that the minorities speaking the other language shall be as small as possible. From the point of view of European constitutions these may be termed the

A compromise between the ad-

CHITTA RANJAN DAS

FORMIDABLE LINK OF THE MOST HISTORIC TRIUMVIRATE OF INDIAN POLITICS.

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

Six years have rolled on and the stately march of Indian Nationalism towards its prized goal of freedom has arrested world attention. This stirring period of half a decade has had its glories and painful memories. It witnessed the amazing resurgence of a people, rent with warring sections but resolved to bear no more its corroding load of "pathetic contentment." The memorable epoch saw the rise of the greatest triumvirate of Indian politics, which created, fashioned and moulded a movement that shook the mightiest empire to its foundations. Mohandas, Chitta Ranjan and Motilal upset the previous record of Bal, Pal and Lal. Two have gone unto eternal rest—the who along with their Master summoned the forces of a just battle and unhappily lived not to reap the fruits of their gigantic labours!

POWER OF PERSONALITY.

On the 16th of June 1925, Deshabandu Das mortally ceased to play his great role and with him passed off the flaming romance of reckless sacrifice, lofty idealism and persistent and undimmed courage. The field he adorned with the triple crown on his head is now a scene of contest. This province he reared up to the pinnacle of political eminence, on a pedestal of principles, is now immeasurably lowered by the strife of personalities. The clash of his adherents calls to mind the power of leadership he wielded unopposed. He was the supreme example of the Power of Personality in Indian Politics and harmoniously combined in himself the functions of a politician and statesman, a poet and orator and above all of a Man!

FAR-FLUNG CHARITIES AND PRINCIPALLY INCOME.

Chitta Ranjan's life is almost unexampled in our history for its

prodigious self-sacrifice, which thrust him in the vanguard of the movement of liberation of his country. Who does not know the story of his spurning the glamour of his unrivalled practice at the Bar, for the unfettered service of the poor and down-trodden? He commenced his magnificent career of self-sacrifice by his successful defence of Babu Arabindo Ghose in the famous Alipore Conspiracy case, the echoes of which still resound in our ears. Thereafter briefs laden with the most tempting fees came trooping into his chambers but when the call of the Nation beckoned him, he was the first to respond to it. Das, the favoured child of fortune, set his face against the rich attractions of his princely income and devoted himself as a humble worker of his Motherland. His charities were spontaneous and far-flung; and no one went to him for aid and returned empty-handed.

EXTRAORDINARY FILIAL FIDELITY.

The qualities of the true man were no less resplendent in his character. He was the dutiful son of an unfortunate father, who had fallen on evil days. The stigma of insolvency had disfigured the name of the household. But Chitta Ranjan rose to the occasion by his extraordinary devotion filial duty and willingness to meet obligations. A Calcutta High Court Judge, an Englishman, declared that the case of the late Mr. Das—or a discharged insolvent publicly accepting his old liabilities and applying for a formal discharge of his insolvency was unprecedented in the long history of insolvency cases.

CHITTA RANJAN'S HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

The spirit of patriotism which moved Deshabandu Das was not of that type which actuated less-

NOTES OF THE DAY

Gandhi v. Gaekwade.
So far as Indians are concerned, the controversy between Mr. Andrews and Major-General Sir Thomas Galleway about Mahatma Gandhi's heroism during the Boer War was closed—with due apologies to the gallant octogenarian—with a reference to Gandhi's autobiography. And the interview with Gandhi can only produce a feeling of irritation that he should have been troubled to relate the whole incident over again. But whether or no the discussion will continue even after the interview with Gandhi, the significance of Major-General Galleway protesting against any suggestion of courage and heroism in Gandhi—and this too, after the facts have been before the world for years—cannot be ignored. It reveals a mentality that is unfortunately none too rare. Whether Britishers are proud of their Galleways is, however, no concern of ours. We for our part would rather be charitable. We feel inclined to give the benefit of his 80 years to the gallant and chivalrous warrior of England.

Flouting the Legislature.

All the elected members of the Baroda State Legislature are reported to have resigned as a protest against the State authorities flouting the opinion of the Legislative Council. It is said that the Council had passed a Bill raising the minimum taxable income from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,250 as against Rs. 2,000 in British India, but that the Maharaja flouted the opinion of the Council and refused his assent to the Bill. His contention is stated to be that he is providing several amenities in the State not found in British territory, such as the Health, Libraries and other educational organisations, and that those who take advantage of these amenities should not grudge to pay a little more than their neighbours. The Maharaja's plea is utterly untenable. All things considered, Baroda is not superior to a British province, its constitutional progress being negligible. Secondly the fact balances that the State has been accumulating for years past show that it is already taxing the people more than is quite necessary. And it is better far, in any case to give some relief to persons with small incomes than to incur enormous "Palace" expenditure in India and abroad at the expense of the poor. We are curious to know the future plans of the non-co-operating members of the Legislature. They should not be content with a mere gesture.

Hindu Divorce Act.

The Baroda State deserves to be congratulated for its legislative initiative in favour of divorce among Hindus in certain extreme cases. The Maharaja Gaekwad is reported to have given his assent to the Hindu Divorce Act, which was the result of the deliberations of a special Committee appointed to investigate the whole subject and which was duly carried by the local Legislative Council. The Act provides that a married man or woman will be able to seek relief by the annulment of his or her marriage if his or her partner is missing and not found for seven years or is converted to another faith or is initiated into asceticism or constantly, for three years, treats her or him with cruelty or is constantly under the influence of drink or drugs or other women. Marriage will also be annulled if one is able to prove that his or her partner was at the time of marriage suffering from disease or was deaf, mute, blind, mad or converted or was under-age, or that he or she was tricked into marriage. The conditions for obtaining a divorce are fairly rigorous and will no doubt prevent common misuse of the Act. The measure deserves to be widely known and copied.

Madura Sarees.

There is no doubt, as the Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, Unnagar, points out, that a good deal of confusion has arisen regarding the Swadeshi character of the "Madura" Sarees. But, the "confusion" is not so difficult or impossible to clear up. It is decided that they contain "artificial silk." It is asserted that they are hand-woven. What is treated with silence is the question whether the yarn used is foreign or Swadeshi. And this is the only question that has to be answered for rescuing them from their doubtful position.

Textile School.

The latest report of the Textile Technical School for the year 1930 shows that the school continues to do useful work for the local mill-workers. The school was started in 1924 at the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League at Parel with the object of imparting technical education to the ordinary mill-workers, especially spinners and weavers, so that the level of the workers' efficiency might be raised and their earnings increased. It provides both theoretical and practical instruction, which we are glad to hear is being availed of by an increasing number of workers. The number of students in July 1930 was 92 as against 33 in 1929. There is still room for expansion and it is much to be wished that Labour organisations gave more attention to constructive work like that which the Textile School is doing. We trust, too, the Social Service League which conducts the School will continue to get from the local Mills, the Municipality, the Government and the public in general all the financial assistance it needs for conducting the school.

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se & Co., Hurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Rd. Jn., Grant Road,
Bombay.

REFORMS AND SAFEGUARDS

Citizenship Rights

THE IRISH ANALOGY

The question of conferring citi-
zenship on the basis of conti-
nuous residence for a period and
of thereby solving the problem of
the existence of Britishers in
Ireland who have not renounced
their British citizenship was
raised in Free State Parliament
recently.

On 25th, March, in the Dail,
Mr. J. T. Mullins (Fianna Fail,
Cork, W.) asked the Minister for
Justice if it was intended to in-
troduce proposals for legislation
to clarify article 3 of the consti-
tution of the Free State and, if
so, when?

The Minister for Justice (Mr.
J. Fitzgerald-Kennedy): "The an-
swer is in the affirmative. I am
not in a position to state when
a Bill will be introduced."

Mr. F. Fahy (Fianna Fail, Gal-
way): "Perhaps the Minister could
inform us in respect of children
born since the 6th December,
1922, living in this State, of what
State they are now nationals?"

The Minister for Justice: "That
is a matter which will have to be
dealt with by legislation."

Mr. Fahy: "So these children
have no nationality at present?"

The Minister for Justice: "If
the deputy reads the constitution
he will see."

Mr. Fahy: "I fail to see it,
and people much more
more versed in the law than I
am... fail to see what na-
tionality they are."

Article 3 of the constitution of
the Irish Free State decrees that
"every person, without distinction
of sex, domiciled in the area of
the jurisdiction of the Irish
Free State, at the time of the
coming into operation of this con-
stitution, who was born in Ire-
land, or either of whose parents
was born in Ireland, or who has
been ordinarily resident in the
area of the jurisdiction of the
Irish Free State for not less than
seven years, is a citizen of the
Irish Free State and shall within
the limits of the jurisdiction of
the Irish Free State, enjoy the
privileges and be subject to the
obligations of such citizenship;

Provided that any such person
being a citizen of another State
may elect not to accept the citi-
zenship hereby conferred; and
the conditions governing the fu-
ture acquisition and termination
of citizenship in the Irish Free
State shall be determined by
law."

IRISH PERSONS NATURALISED
ABROAD.

The issue of treatment of
aliens was also considered by the
Dail.

On 19th March, in the Dail,
Mrs. M. Collins-O'Driscoll (Gov-
ernment Party, Dublin City S.)
asked the Minister for Justice
whether, pending the introduc-
tion of proposal for legislation
dealing with naturalisation, he
would consider the advisability
of issuing instruction to the Garda
authorities to hold over all pro-
secutions under the Aliens Acts
in the case of Irishmen and the
children of Irishmen returning
to this country from the United
States and on United States pass-
port?

The Minister for Justice (Mr.
J. Fitzgerald-Kennedy), in reply,
said that laws relating to aliens
were administered with the great-
est possible leniency as against
persons of Irish descent and
Irish-born persons naturalised
abroad. There were, however,
some formalities which must be
complied with, and it had been
necessary in a recent case to
institute proceedings so as to se-
cure that the alien would supply
the required particulars. Proce-
dures were not in general in-
stituted against Irish persons na-
turalised abroad unless other
means of securing compliance
with the law failed. It was not
intended to issue new instruc-
tions to the Garda authorities.—
"Journal of Parliaments of the
Empire."

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vary—MADRAS).

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HOW MANY LOOMS PER WEAVER...

Further Experiment At Burnley.

"A FAIR CHANCE"

Mr. Tertius Spencer, Burnley,
whose recent efforts to run his
Imperial Mill on the eight-loom
system were so strongly resented
that they had to be abandoned,
has intimated that within the
next fortnight he is going to be-
gin an experiment to determine
how many looms a weaver can
comfortably and reasonably work
At present both the Imperial and
the Queen's Mills, owned by the
firm of which Mr. Spencer is head,
are closed indefinitely. It will be
at one of these mills that the ex-
periment will be carried out.

The set of looms on which the
experiment will be tried will be
driven by an electric motor, and
adjustments will be made to the
weaver a fair chance. "We have
had a long experiment, which
proved that weavers could run
eight looms quite comfortably,"
said Mr. Spencer, "and I am con-
vinced that they can run more
with the type of cloth which we
weave."

He said that weavers in China
and Japan were working 16 looms
and Burnley weavers were surely
as capable as the foreigners, whose
low wages were such a big factor
in enabling them to compete with
British manufacturers.

Questioned regarding the pro-
spects of reopening his two mills,
Mr. Spencer said that until they
could get a reasonable return for
their money they might as well
keep the mills closed. "It is useless
trying to continue under obsolete
conditions," he added. "I am pre-
pared to reopen the mills if the
operatives will be reasonable. I
have certainly not closed them for
fun."—"Manchester Guardian."

the Indian loan and the de-
pressed state of Indian sterling
securities. "Indian Finance"

suggests that unless agreement is
arrived at regarding financial
safe-guards in the future, India's
credit will be seriously affected.
It says:

The Round Table Conference is
now to take place only late in
the autumn of this year. Is this
uncertainty depressed state of
sterling securities to continue
till then? At the rate at which
deterioration (in the prices of
Indian sterling stocks) has been
proceeding, delay of four to six
months would spell disaster to
India's credit. We urge that it
should be possible for the Euro-
pean business community and
their Indian compeers to meet
together, at an early date, in
conference in India, discuss the
various aspects of the questions
bearing on financial safeguards
and trading rights, and evolve
formulae on which both sides
can agree. The sooner a confer-
ence of this kind is summoned,
the better. We are amongst
those who are firmly persuaded
that it is only ignorance and
prejudice which is responsible
for the present exaggerated idea
of the difficulties in regard to
these questions; and that if the
men of both the communities
meet together for a frank and
free exchange of views and if both
have clear ideas of the fundamen-
tal of the issues, suspicion will
disappear and mutual understand-
ing will be established on the
central principles. We have
ourselves prepared a scheme on
the Safeguards and Trading
Rights; and we have kept it
back from publication as we wish
to release it only after we have
ascertained the opinions of a few
leaders on either side. From the
opinions so far received, we are
emboldened to think that a so-
lution, which will satisfy India's
aspirations and which will be fair
to Britain, is quite within the
realms of practical politics. We
appeal to the business leaders to
take steps for summoning a con-
ference at an early date; and
we would suggest that, as a first
step, the Bengal National Cham-
ber of Commerce (the Vice-Presi-
dent of which urged a plea for
such a conference the other day)
and the Bengal Chamber of Com-
merce could usefully take the
lead so as to bring together the
commercial community of Bengal
for a fair and full discussion.
To the extent that the disruption
in India gilt edge values, is
due to the uncertainties of the
political outlook, the agreed resolu-
tions of a conference of the kind
we have proposed should go
a long way to reassure the minds
of overseas investors. The Gov-
ernment themselves have an
equally important duty. If they
throw up their hands, on the
facile plea that in the face of
political developments they are
helpless, it should be worse than
cowardice—it would be suicide.
They have, now, and here, to
take steps to reassure the public
that they are behind their securi-
ties and that they have enough
resource and reserves in their
hands to buy securities from the
open market whenever need arises
or unjustified panic leads to
heavy selling pressure.—"Hindu."

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH

Students Place Cafes Out Of Bounds

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OWNERS

An important development has
taken place in the Edinburgh col-
our bar controversy. The two ca-
fes concerned, one of them in Prin-
cess Street, have been placed out
of bounds by the Students' Repre-
sentative Council, writes the "Man-
chester Guardian."

The recommendation of that
body is in the following terms:—
Whereas the managements of
the Cafeteria and the Strand Cafe,
Edinburgh, do refuse admission to
such of his majesty's subjects as
are coloured, the Students' Repre-
sentative Council does hereby re-
quest each and every student of
the University of Edinburgh to re-
frain from visiting the above-men-
tioned cafes.

The boycott follows upon corres-
pondence which has taken place
between the Students' Council and
the Cafeteria management, and
upon a deputation which waited
on the management.

The report of the deputation
stated:—
"Your deputation, had to agree
to the legal rights of the cafe pro-
prietors to refuse admission and
service to such individuals as they
chose. They proprietors insist that
there is no colour bar. They state
that owing to what they consider
undesirable conduct on the part of
certain coloured individuals they
have had to exclude, after the
hour of 7 p.m., all coloured indi-
viduals who are not personally
known to the management. They
state that previous to this hour all
coloured students are admitted to
the cafe."

"The delegation endeavoured to
lay before the cafe proprietors the
case for general admission of col-
oured students, and pointed out
that the above arrangement was
not individual discrimination,
but appeared to be discrimination
against a class of individuals."

"The delegation put forward the
suggestion of an official committee
having authority to deal with any
cases of alleged misconduct on the
part of any coloured students.
This was strongly supported by
the legal agent of the cafe, but
was not acceptable to the cafe
management."

DISTURBANCES BY WHITE
STUDENTS.

One letter from the cafe ma-
nagement contained the following
passage:—
"We wish to emphasise the fact
that we have not a few valued
customers who belong to the col-
oured races, and who are known
to us and welcomed by us at all
times. On several occasions we
regret one or two coloured stu-
dents have been mistaken by
members of our staff for the un-
desirable students, who had previ-
ously created a disturbance in our
premises and caused annoyance to
certain of our customers. For
these understandable mistakes we
on each occasion tendered our sin-
cere apologies."

"With regard to the outstanding
disturbances caused by sundry
white students, we trust your coun-
cil will officially and publicly con-
demn such conduct. Your silence
to the minds of many of our cus-
tomers is a condonation of such
conduct. We may add that on va-
rious occasions we have explained
our attitude and reasons in the
most courteous manner possible to
any representative of the Indian
or other allied societies who have
called upon us in this connection."

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA

Large Sums Guaranteed For
Indian Team

(From A Correspondent.)

With the exception of the diffi-
culty in Bombay there has not
been a single dissentient through-
out the whole of India in regard
to the proposed M.C.C. tour and
every centre has cordially ap-
proved of the proposal and has
given an assurance of a hearty
welcome to the Team. The same
sentiment undoubtedly exists in
Bombay and there is a general
desire on all sides that the M.C.C.
visit to India and more particu-
larly to Bombay should materialise.
It rests with the Hindu
Community, Bombay to take the
immediate action necessary to ac-
cord their support and approval
to the proposal and thus ensure
that the Tour will materialise.

Apparently it is thought in
some circles that the M.C.C.
stand to make a financial gain
out of the Tour to India and that
India should be given guarantees
by the M.C.C. in regard to their
forthcoming Tour in England, but
the true position is perhaps not
understood. All the M.C.C. re-
quire is that the travelling ex-
penses of the Tour should be met
by India and that if the Tour re-

SANCTITY OF PATENT RIGHTS

INFRINGERS OF A GODREJ PATENT MAKE AMENDS TO GODREJ

Inventors of new devices and processes are
allowed by the law of justice in all countries sole
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property after 14 years the law gives exclusive
benefit of it to the inventor.

So we secured our rights for a new method of
construction that we invented, by Patent No. 10680
of 1924, and employed the new method in our Safes
and Steel Cabinets.

The new method gave us several marked ad-
vantages—it imparted immense strength to the
construction by eliminating separate parts and great-
ly improved the appearance of the products, effect-
ing at the same time considerable economy in the
cost of manufacture. Thus our new method enabled
us to make better Safes and Cabinets and to sell
them cheap.

All these advantages evidently proved too
tempting to some who ventured to infringe the Pa-
tent and defy the law. So we had to take up cudgels
against the infringers, THE GOLDWYN PRO-
DUCTS CO., now no longer existent, till at last the
proprietors of the Company saw the justice of our
claim and agreed not to infringe our rights any longer
and to make over to us as damages a machine that
had cost them about Rs. 9,000/-. This machine is
now at the GODREJ WORKS.

Yet our several Patents invaluable as they are, be
it noted, are but one factor amidst a number of
others that have enabled us to manufacture goods
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suits in a profit (which is of course
a natural assumption) the sala-
ries of the Professional members
of the Team shall be met out of
such profits. If, on the other
hand, there are no profits then
the M.C.C. themselves suffer this
expense and in neither event do
the M.C.C. make any profit what-
ever out of the Tour. All profits
derived will go to Provincial Cri-
cket Associations and the Board
of Control in equal shares and
will thus be available for the de-
velopment of Cricket in India.

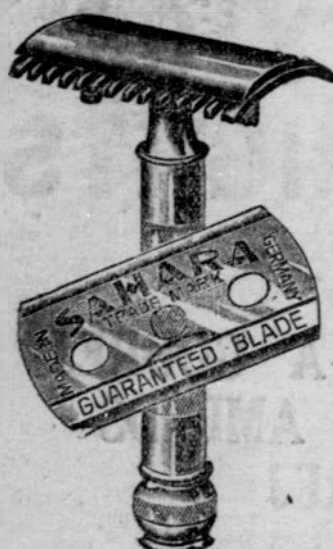
GUARANTEE FOR INDIAN TEAM
As regards the Indian Tour to
England large sums have already
been guaranteed by the different
counties, universities, M.C.C. and
others and Insurance of the Gate
money to be received by India to
the extent of £5,000 is at present
under negotiation. India is be-
ing accorded exactly the same
terms and conditions as every
other country which sends a
Touring Team to England, name-
ly, minimum guarantees by the
richer counties and clubs and
half of the gate-money at all
Matches. An extremely good
Fixture list is being arranged in-
cluding all the first class counties,
universities, Scotland, Wales and
Festival Matches and a Test
Match at Leeds. It is believed
that this is the first time a

foreign team visiting England
officially for the first time has
been accorded a Test Match and
India is certainly being given
every encouragement to bring her
Cricket up to international status.

NEED FOR SUPPORT.
The view seems to be held by
some people that the present time
is inopportune for cricket tours
and that the Board of Control
will do well to postpone their
programme for a year or two. In
practice this is not possible as
cricket tours have to be arranged
many years ahead. The Interna-
tional Tour programme for five
years ahead was settled at the
Imperial Cricket Conference in
1925 and at this Conference the
West Indies who had already pro-
visionally fixed their Tour for 1932
very kindly altered their Tour to
1933, thus making it possible for
India to have a Tour in 1932. It
is obvious, therefore, that the
Board of Control are powerless to
alter plans and India either ful-
fills her programme or drops out
of international Cricket. It is
to be hoped, therefore, that the
whole of India will unite in sup-
porting the efforts of the Board
of Control to bring about a suc-
cessful M.C.C. Tour to India. This
cold weather and an equally suc-
cessful Indian Tour in England
next summer.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

SAFEGUARDS WILL PROVE RUINOUS IF THEY ARE IMPOSED BY BRITAIN.

Let India Plan Them Herself

A special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" discusses what he calls "Types of Swaraj" and warns Britain that "Safeguards" will prove ruinous if India feels that they are imposed by Britain.

Observation of the currents of opinion in India and reflection on the course which further negotiations for a constitutional settlement are likely to take tend to strengthen certain old convictions.

1. Great Britain having once been induced to agree to India's now going beyond the halting point indicated in the Simon Report—that is, the establishment of provincial self-government, and having accepted the principle of immediate responsibility in the Central Government, there must result—there has already resulted—such a change in men's outlook and expectations, and with it such a shifting of the centre of political gravity, that Great Britain has no longer the power to exercise effective control—to say thus far and no farther or to insist that certain safeguards should be inserted in the new Constitution, much less to ensure that those safeguards shall be made to operate effectively.

2. The fact that Great Britain is no longer able to insist on safeguards or to ensure their effective operation does not mean that safeguards will not be required.

How then can they be obtained? Most easily, no doubt, through British co-operation, at least in regard to defence and the army. To ensure financial stability British goodwill would also be of the first importance, and even in the matter of internal security and the rights of minorities British governors, British officers, and British troops might conceivably play a useful and perhaps indispensable part.

But if one thing is certain, it is that British co-operation in providing safeguards will prove ruinous if India feels that it is imposed and not invited.

What chance is there that India would invite our co-operation? To answer that question we must consider the types of Swaraj contemplated by various schools of Indian thought.

1. The Ram Raj of Mr. Gandhi's dreams.
2. The Communist or Soviet Raj contemplated by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. The ultra-democratic Parliamentary Raj, to which old-school Congressmen give their loyalty.
4. The Raj of the intelligentsia and property-owners, allied with the Princes, the scheme which the Round Table Conference brought to the notice of the realists, the property-owners, and the professional men.

THE RAM RAJ.
1. Mr. Gandhi's Ramraj is a State in which soul force shall be substituted for legal and military coercion, and the aim shall be to get away from the bondage of materialism and machinery to a self-contained life of primitive or ascetic simplicity. The chief machinery of government will apparently be village panchayats guided and advised by selfless and unsalaried workers like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. F. Andrews. This ideal of Swaraj is shared only by a few enthusiasts among the educated, but certain features of it, notably the halving of the land tax and the absence of Government officials, appeal strongly to the ryot. Evidently we might admire but could not usefully co-operate with a commonwealth based on principles so alien to our own. Yet Mr. Gandhi may play the leading part in negotiating the new Constitution. Luckily, he has a practical side. He will therefore probably realise that India does not want the kind of Swaraj that would please him. If so, he is unselfish enough and has enough practical shrewdness to help greatly in devising a Constitution suited to India's real needs.

2. A Soviet Raj. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru seems seriously to think that India is ripe for a Soviet system similar to that established in Russia but so modified as to avoid the ugliest features of Russia's Revolution and Russia's present regime. There are many points of resemblance between the economic and educational conditions in old Russia and present-day India, and perhaps the system which has been evolved in Russia may prove capable of giving India a Government if all else fails. But in India the preliminary work of destruction would have to be even more extensive and more shocking than in Russia, and the maintenance of the system would involve the same ugly negation of liberty and the same insistence on the materialistic rather than on the spiritual view of human happiness. India could never be compelled to acquiesce in so complete an uprooting of her traditional ideas without a revolution in which we should not care to co-operate.

3. The ultra-Democratic Parliamentary Constitution. This contemplates adult suffrage with joint electorates for Hindus, Moslems, and the rest and a minimum of restrictions for special interests, no restrictions on the power of the Legislatures, and the in-

roduction of Parliamentary government into the States. But it is hard to see how any tolerably honest system of representative government could be founded on an electorate of over 100,000,000 villagers, 90 per cent of them illiterate, and quite inconceivable that it could venture to accept co-operation from those who recently were India's alien rulers.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
4. There remains the realist's Constitution—the Constitution which the Round Table Conference was seeking to design, one which would satisfy India's nationalism while giving the Princes, the Moslems, and other minorities the feeling of security they require and providing for a strong and stable administration capable of preserving the peace of India and serving the world's confidence. To say the truth, the aim of the Conference constantly tended to be deflected to one side by the Indian politicians' excessive reverence for democratic theory and to the other by the assumption that the interference of a British authority is the most effective method of ensuring financial caution or vigorous police action. Nevertheless the Conference did succeed in indicating the kind of Indian Constitution—probably the only kind of Indian Constitution in the working of which Great Britain could usefully co-operate.

But it is well that all should realise that we cannot impose a Constitution of this type on India against the will of all the strongest forces in India. There is no use in trying to establish it unless we are invited to do so, not only by the Princes, but also by the Moslems and the saner and more conservative representatives of Indian nationalism.

REQUEST TO CONGRESS

Differentiate Between Yarn and Cloth Boycott

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir.—The principle under which the Congress at present has classified cotton mills as swadeshi and non-swadeshi, which need be straightened in the fair name of the Congress.

It may be remembered that some European managed mills, justly classed under 'non-swadeshi' were recently taken back into the Swadeshi fold after signing the Congress pledge. It is rumoured that there are some mills that have accepted the Congress conditions grudgingly and continue to import foreign cotton and even yarn, and otherwise go on just as they did in pre-agreement days, in sweet disregard of the implications of the pledge.

But there are certain Cotton Mills, which by their status and working though coming within the meaning of 'Swadeshi' as defined by the Congress, have for the sake of what they believe a principle of keeping business outside the pale of politics—not signed the Congress agreement, and for this reason are being unnecessarily victimised.

The Congress does not stand on ceremonies and the signing of the Congress agreement is not for the mere pleasure of making the 'other party' come to terms. But whatever the good intentions of the Congress might have been in the imposition of the principle, in its application by the B.P.C.C. a lot of irregularity creeps in.

Again, I think that the Congress ought to differentiate between yarn and cloth manufactured by mills so boycotted. For whereas cloth is a finished product and reaches the consumer without any economic benefit to the community on its leaving the factory, yarn keeps going one of our biggest cottage industries weaving which has survived even the devastating inroads of Lancashire and Manchester, and if these two are to be kept permanently, more and more yarn should be encouraged to be manufactured in India and just now the ban on yarn manufactured by mills placed on the boycotted list by the Congress should be lifted. Every labourer working in a spinning mill provides employment for at least 30 weavers and half a dozen dyers in the rural districts, who would otherwise remain idle at least for 8 months in the year.

The ban on artificial silk has already dislocated the handloom industry particularly in the Karnataka and South India, and a ban on yarn of Indian mills will necessarily lead to further raising of prices, and thereby put out of operation thousands of looms, out of their sheer inability to compete with the cheap mill-produced article.

I, therefore, think that the Congress ought to revise the list of boycotted mills, and also lift the ban on yarn manufactured in India, irrespective of the constitution of the mills.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. BAINDOOR.
C/o Madiman & Sons,
Hubli, June 11.

ASSOCIATED PRESS' COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

"Siyasat's" Appeal

LAHORE, June 15.
Mr. Gordon Walker, Sessions Judge, heard to-day the application of "Siyasat" against the judgment of the lower court fining Siyasat for reproducing Associated Press telegram without authority, thus infringing copyright. Besides parties' counsel, Mr. R. A. Jernani appeared for the Crown to defend the lower court's judgment. The Associated Press were represented by Mr. B. Saunders and Mr. Prakash Chandra. Siyasat's counsel submitted that the moment the Associated Press received money from a newspaper, they pass on the copyright, unless they reserved the right of reproduction. If they had not any such agreement, there could be no copyright in any news.

The Court: If this submission is upheld, the Associated Press will be destroyed. Siyasat's Counsel further said that according to the Copyright Act, when an employee produced an original literary work the copyright in such work would belong to the employer. The "Tribune" in the present case was the employer and Associated Press, the employee as the latter produced news for the former. Therefore, if there was a copyright, it belonged to the "Tribune."

The Court: So if I sell you a collar, you become my employer? Applicant's counsel concluded arguments after a few minutes. The Court did not call upon the Associated Press, counsel to reply and reserved judgment.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN COTTON POLICY.

Fostering Sales In Europe.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent reports that the Egyptian Government is about to embark on an intensive campaign to promote the sale of Egyptian cotton, and that, with this end in view, the Ministry of Finance has authorised the opening of a permanent cotton exhibition in Prague and is considering the dispatch of consignments of cotton to Bsmen. The decision to begin the campaign in Europe is perhaps not quite so obvious a step as it might seem at first sight. For, while it seems reasonable to suppose that Egypt would normally look to Europe to provide most of the demand for the long-stapled cottons which she can supply, it seems no less reasonable to suppose that, following the remarkable increase in shipments of Egyptian cotton this season, to India and Japan, the Egyptian Government feels that for the present propaganda in the Far East would be superfluous. But for the tremendous and unexpected Far Eastern demand this season, Egypt's cotton exports would have fallen very seriously below those of other recent years, for the imposition of a comparatively heavy duty on long-stapled cotton imported into the United States has cut off one fairly steady source of demand, and the trade depression in Great Britain and the Continent has caused a marked reduction in the total demand for the more expensive cottons.

Propaganda and advertising, however, can do little to stimulate the sale of an article if its price is not attractive. Nobody will deny that Egyptian cotton can now be bought at low prices, but whether it is cheap is another matter. And, so long as there are considerable stocks from the 1929-30 crop held by the Government, while a considerable proportion of the last crop is held up, unginned, in the interior, there must always remain the suspicion that prices do not fully reflect the relation between supply and demand.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual report for the year 1930-31 of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute contains the following account of its activities:—The Institute is a Propagandist Body in the co-operative field. It arranged 22 magic lantern and ordinary lectures during the year. A Secretaries' Training Class was arranged and 18 lectures were delivered to about 25 students who also were shown 7 different working Institutions in the field. Ladies Training Classes were the speciality of the year. A preliminary course of 4 lectures was followed and two classes were arranged for ladies, where a fair number of ladies attended. La-

AROUSES SEXUAL PASSION?

Dr. Marie Stopes' Book.

EX-EDITOR OF "I. D. M." IN LONDON COURT.

Mr. Carl Frederic Edward Holsinger, an author and journalist, residing at Torrington Square, London, W. C., applied to Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow Street Police Court in small week for process against Dr. Marie Stopes in respect of one of her publications on birth control.

He said that the book purported to be a scientific work on the subject of sex, but he claimed that it incited persons to sexual passion. It did not comply with the rules of scientific reading, and in his view was not based on facts. In reply to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holsinger said that he had not submitted his complaint to the Director of Public Prosecutions. It was a matter which he considered ought to be dealt with without delay.

Mr. Campbell said that from a cursory glance at some marked passages in the book he could not express any opinion upon it. If the book were of the nature as described by the applicant the Director of Public Prosecutions was the proper person to consider whether or not process should be applied for.

SHREE KASTURBA VANAT SHALA.

Mahatma Lays Foundation Stone.

(From A Correspondent.)
MAROLI (Surat), June 13.
The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Kasturba Vanat Shala was performed by Mahatma Gandhi on the 12th instant. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gafur Khan were also present on the occasion.

ORIGIN.
Shrimati Mithuben Petit started the above Vanat Shala on December 1, 1930. The institution saw its first days in small cottages with 2 or 3 men near Maroli Station. In six months the Ashram has on its roll 50 students. Khaddar Production.—The chief aim of this department is to introduce charkha in the villages and make facilities for weaving the hand-spun yarn of the people. Three trained weavers weave this yarn and are self-supporting. In all the local store has sold 175 charkhas, 24 carding bows and 12 ginning machines.

WEAVING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Forty boys and ten girls are taking advantage of the school. Scientific training in ginning carding, spinning and weaving is imparted, the full course of study being 1 year of which half a month in ginning, 1 month in carding 2-12 months in spinning, and 8 months in weaving are devoted. As it is only the beginning of the shade of temporarily built houses or mandaps. Fourteen weaving looms are working for the students and some 5 students are already out for village work. Three students are being trained in tailoring.

A small dairy is also opened for the benefit of the inmates of the institution with 3 cows and 3 buffaloes.

A dispensary under Dr. Keshavlal Dave is also working from the beginning of the institution in which 519 patients have taken advantage upto now.

The institution runs at the expense of the charities offered by Bombay donors and helpers from surrounding villages. Shrimati Mithuben Petit is the organiser of the institution.

dies were also imparted practical training in the working of the Co-operative Institution. Besides generally supervising the work of the backward societies assistance to them was given in recovering their dues from members and in deciding their arbitration cases. The office bearers attended the meetings of some societies and guided them where necessary. New organisation also was not lost sight of and the Institute this year had the credit of organising two Ladies Co-operative Stores which are doing very useful work in their own sphere. Proposals for organising 3 credit societies were forwarded to the registering authorities. Some lectures in schools were delivered. Some of the schools in Girgaum were kind enough in receiving the help of the Institute in organising school co-operative stores. Two such stores are working well and two more proposals are with the authorities.



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and see that you get it.)

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For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of Ivory, bone, etc.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokaiwa	8972	15 June	23 June
Fushimi	11000	23 June	30 June
Kaga	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki	10500	13 July	20 July
Tokuni	12000	20 July	27 July
Hakodate	5563	27 July	30 July
Hakusan	10500	30 July	10 Aug
Tango	6893	29 July	12 Aug

*Do not carry passengers, *Calls at Colombo, (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna	10500	10 June	28 June
Katori	10000	25 June	13 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Ohishibu	22000	24 June	30 June
Tatsuta	22000	8 July	14 July

Subject to alteration without notice. Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services. Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates. Full Particulars, please apply to

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

SPINNERS AND BEARS PRINCIPAL BUYERS
Weather Continues Favourable

Bombay, June 16. Although weather reports continue favourable, spinners buying and short covering is giving a good tone to the market. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market after fluctuating within a range of 18 points closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed at 4.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.43c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a ceiling of 10 points. Early in the afternoon market eased a little due to favourable weather reports, but later a little trade calling steadied the market. Trading was mainly local. Closed quiet but steady at a decline of 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 4.78 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 7 to 8 points. Egyptians closed at a decline of 16 to 12 points. The Alexandria market closed 42 points down to a rise of 12 points.

U. S. A. MILL CONSUMPTION.

The U. S. A. Mill consumption as per Census Bureau during May amounted to 466,000 bales as compared with 509,000 for April last. May consumption in previous seasons was as under:—

Season:	Bales.
1930-31	466,000
1929-30	474,000
1928-29	568,000
1927-28	578,000
1926-27	633,000
1925-26	617,000

REUTERS NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.
In the early part of the week under review prices for cotton reached new low levels owing to the weakness prevalent on the Stock market and reports of continued favourable weather in the South. The contracts which had been purchased on recent rallies were re-sold, but the decline brought in increased demand from the Trade, both for domestic and foreign purposes. Rallies followed on covering, while bullish possibilities, at prices believed to be under production costs, appeared to attract more buying on declines, but buyers so far have shown little disposition to follow up the advances.

Weather conditions generally have continued to be on the favourable side, with complaints of poor stands being less numerous, while a good deal of progress is reported in the cultivation of the crop. More numerous reports have been received of boll-weevil in the Carolinas and the Southern sections of Texas, arousing increasing apprehensions of serious damage.

The liquidation of July is being absorbed by Spot Houses against sales of later deliveries.

SMALLER MILL STOCKS.
Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Notwithstanding favourable weather also American Mills Consumption during May at 466,000 bales against '09,000 bales in April and poor National Textile sales report, prices show resistance to the onslaught of speculative selling. The present resistance in prices is attributed to better spot demand in consequence of the improvement in the statistical position. The exports from America are now 49,000 bales against 65,000 bales same time last season and the stocks at New York, other Ports and in the interiors are 43,330,000 bales against 26,400,000 bales same time last year. Out of 43,330,000 bales stocks, the Farm Board is holding 13 lacs Bales and has promised not to sell on present prices. On the other hand, the mill stocks in America are at present about 12 lacs bales smaller than this time last year. Spot Houses in America are now realising that smaller supplies in India, until next crop is harvested will cause demand from China, Japan and other countries for American Cotton and this feeling is giving them confidence to store all offered distressed cotton. Furthermore, the trade is also realising that present prices have largely discounted a reduction of 10 per cent in acreage however, this acreage reduction proves to be more than 10 per cent, prices would likely improve. More numerous reports of weevil damage are already being received from Carolina and Southern sections of Texas, but the expectation of July New York liquidation has failed to sustain any advance. Once July tenders find their home, crop deterioration reports will likely cause uneasiness amongst the "shorts" and the trade.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York 13th October Highest 9.01; Opening Lowest 8.87 (11-09 a.m.)

New York 15th October Highest 8.99 (1-14 p.m.); Lowest 8.86 (10-50 a.m.)

REUTERS LIVERPOOL MARKET REVIEW.
Liverpool, June 15. In Spot cotton this week rather

more business is reported to have passed hands on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange; in the Futures section, after again falling to new low levels, rather more confidence was in evidence, and with fluctuations smaller, prices (especially, today) are meeting with better support.

The Egyptian section has reacted in sympathy with overseas markets, but, in common with American Futures, showed signs of improvement towards the end of the week.

Messrs. Chunnal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Better tone Manchester. Better cloth enquiry. Yarns steadier.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

New York tabled:—Would appreciate your considered opinion as to probable course your security market and whether think good stocks nearing rock-bottom.

They replied:—Believe our best stocks practically on bed-rock and think purchases made within next 6 weeks probably show good profit later in year, much depends business recovery, but hope for improvement this autumn.

13th June, 9-57 a.m.: New York cables: Textile prices again moderately lower, cotton shows no trend, but good tone distinctly. Prefer buying breaks.

1-44 p.m.: Liverpool: Scattered buying, less offering, rather better feeling.

REUTERS CABLE.
13th June: New York market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by favourable weather and small consumption.

Liverpool Agents cabled on 15th inst. as under:—

11-19 a.m.: Liverpool: Egyptian and Continental selling.

3-10 p.m.: Between mid-night and day-light warm. No precipitation. Partly cloudy.

REUTERS CABLE.
15th June: New York market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on spinners.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.
Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable this evening:—

Between mid-night and day break continued rains over Texas and Oklahoma. Slightly warmer.

reported buying more freely and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool July (expected) 4.63
Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 177
equal to
Difference 61 pts. equal to Rs. 27
New York July (close) 8.55 equal to
Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 177
equal to
Difference 25 pts. equal to Rs. 11
Liverpool-New York:—(At Liverpool close) July 71, October 58 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 15.
July 8.55-
October 8.93-01
December 9.16-01
January 9.27-01
March 9.42-01
Middling Spbt. 8.65-

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 15.
July 8.55-
October 8.93-01
Middling Spot 8.43-
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

NEW YORK.
New York, June 15.
July 8.45
October 8.82
January 9.16
New York, Noon Call.
July 8.47
October 8.83
January 9.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 15.
Opening 4.55-09
Closing 4.58-09
June 4.60
July 4.58-09
August 4.62-09
September 4.66-09
October 4.72-09
November 4.78-09
December 4.77-09
January 4.83-09
February 4.85-09
March 4.91-09
April 4.94-09
May 4.98-09
June 5.01-09
Middling Spot 4.73-05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 15.
Bales.
Sales for Export 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RADIO PICTURES
COLOSSAL PRODUCTION.

DIXIANA
Featuring BEBE DANIELS,
ROBT WOOLSEY, BERT
WHEELER

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
TONS OF MONEY

Featuring
RALPH LYNN YVONNE
ARNAUD.
One Long Scream

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Universal Talking Picture.

MELODY OF LOVE
Featuring
WALTER PIDGEON AND
MILDRED HARRISS.

OPERA HOUSE:
To-day 6-30 and p. m.
TRUTH ABOUT WIVES

Featuring
BETTY BLYTHE
A Comedy Drama

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LIFELESS SESSION WITH A QUIET TONE.

Prices Sag On Scattered Selling.

Bombay, June 16. The share market opened quiet but steady at about previous closing level. It was a lifeless day with business restricted to narrow limits. The general tendency of operators is to keep square accounts pending further developments. Prices are fluctuating without any definite trend. There is a small section who prefers to follow the movement in cotton prices, while others believe that the present action of the cotton market is a technical readjustment of oversold conditions. Thus there is no enthusiasm to operate. However, commodity prices show somewhat steadier tone and there is cession of selling pressure. Cheap money in American and England is understood to give some relief to industry and a slow recovery is anticipated. Expert economists look for a definite upward movement in prices beginning with autumn. In this connection it will not be out of place to note that most of the stocks have touched rock bottom prices in Wall-Street. In 1929 and 1930 during July and August stocks had a hardening tendency in the Wall-Street.

Mill shares opened steady but declined on scattered selling. Alcock was steady but all other scrips closed at a small loss.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 16.
Century 226-14; 27; 25; 26.
Colaba 96; 95; 96.
Crescent 59-6.
Fazul 353; 51; 53; 54; 51.
Indore 345.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 325; 28; 23; 25.
New Great 130; 27; 23.
Pearl 218; 18; 15; 16.
Simplex 56; 55.
Swadeshi 275; 72; 73.
Burma 388; 81; 92; 81.
Hydro 103-2.
Train 107; 106; 107; 106.
Deir. 262.
Ord. 19-2; 19-6; 19-2; 19-4; 19.
3-1/2 p.c. 59-12-6; 59-11.
1945-55 100.
Kathi Ord. 150.
Alcock 218; 27; 19; 20.
Tata Steel 2nd Prof. 37-4; 32-8.

MILLS.
Bombay, June 16.
100 Ahm. Advance 276-0
50 Apollo 2-8
10 Bom. Cotton P. 4-1
500 Bom. Cotton 111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing 661-14
250 Bradbury P. 100
250 Bradbury P. 130
100 Central India P. 446-14
100 Central India P. 325
100 Colaba 98-4
100 Coobra 147-8
100 Crescent 59-6
250 Curran 68
250 David 110
250 Dawn 500
200 Ed. Sassoon D. 0-6-4
100 Euphrosyne P. 22
100 Euphrosyne P. 5
250 Euphrosyne P. 351-4
100 Finlay 85-0
1000 Framil Pettit 150
100 Gokak 100-0

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Bombay, June 16.
July 45. 3-1/8d. down 5/8d.
Oct. 45. 4-3/8d. down 5/8d.
Dec. 45. 6-3/8d. down 1/2d.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
July 45. 57-5/8 down 3/4.
Sept. 45. 57-1/2 down 1/2.
Dec. 45. 60-7/8 down 1/2.
LONDON LINSEED.
June/July 28-5 down 2sh. 6d.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Aug. 10.83 down 9.
Sept. 10.94 down 11.
Market steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
July/Aug. 15sh. down 4-1/2d.
Sept./Oct. 15sh. 3-3/4d. down 6d.
Market steady.

1000 Hindustani 1,425
100 Indur-Malwa 345
100 Jamshed Prof. 90
250 Jamshed 10
50 Kashipohand 7-2
100 Khatana 99-8
100 Robinson 128-4
250 Laxmi 325
100 Madhowji 25
250 Madras United 575-0
250 Manekji Pettit 800-0
100 Meyer Sassoon 35
1000 Morari 510
50 Mysore 95
200 New Great P. 130
200 New Great 128-12
100 New City 61-4
250 Pabani 117-8
250 Pearl 216-4
100 Phoenix 295-0
10 Premier 1-10
100 Shapurji 6-8
1000 Sholapur 1725
250 Simplex 55-0
100 Swan 88-12
100 Swadeshi 273-12
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 23
500 Vishnu P. 577-8
500 Vishnu 1337-8
1000 Western 740

BANKS.
100-50 Baroda 68-4
50-25 Central 14-3
218-5 Eastern 86-8
500 Imperial 1050-0
500-125 Imperial Contr. 258-12
100-50 India 80-0
5 Union 3-3-0

CEMENT.
10 Bundi 12-2
70 Gwalior 67-8
250 Indian 147-8
100 Kathi 1st P. 101-4
100 Kathi 2nd P. 105-8
40 Kathi Df. 575
100 Kathi 150
10 Punjab P. 8-8
10 Punjab 7
100 Sahabad 142-8

INSURANCE.
10 Jupiter P. 8
15 Jupiter 6-12
15 New India 15-0
200 Oriental 1685-0
10 Vulcan 5-5

ELECTRIC.
100 Ahmedabad 110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P. 978-4
1000 Andhra Val. 555
50 Bombay Tram P. 64-12
50 Bom. Tram 106-9
100 Tata Power P. 1087-8
100 Tata Hydro 103-2
1000 Tata Power P. 1067-8
1000 Tata Power 397-8

RAILWAYS.
500 Ahm. Prathi 785
100 Amritsar Pathi 110-0
100 Central Provin. 78-4
100 Dho; Barramati 69
100 Guntak 45
90 Mandira Bhop 60-0
500 Tapli Valley 555

MINEING.
10 Central India 0-12
10 Shivrajpur 12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 117-5
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 37-8
30 Tata Steel D. 262-8
75 Tata Steel 19-0

MISCELLANEOUS.
100 Alcock 220-10
250 Bom. Steam P. 200-10
250 Bom. Steam 178-12
50 Bom. Telephone 41-4
35 Brit. B. Petrol 2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old 384-14
50 Bom. Burma New 140
100 Ind. Bleaching 133-2 kd.
15 Scindia 6-2
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 99-11
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100-0

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept. 127 down 2.
Depr. 136 down 1.
Mar. 144 down 1.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago).
Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the North-west, higher cash markets and covering by shorts, but later declined on favourable weather and on realisation. Closed easy.

WHEAT (London).
Buyers of this commodity have been holding out, mainly owing to the receipt of good American crop news. The outlook in this market is still bearish.

LINSEED (London).
Prices for this commodity have been firmer, but at the close quieter conditions prevailed.

LINSEED OIL.
A fair amount of speculative interest has been displayed in this market.

Why Worry?

BUY OUR BEST

German Make--

WATER PROOF

RAIN COATS

Going very cheap—in our

Grand Fire Sale

For all! and for all sizes!

FROM Rs. 4 TO Rs. 16

HAJI EBRAHIM BROS.

SITARAM BUILDING—opp. Crawford Market. BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 16. Our market ruled again firm on active buying by bull operators. The market was due to open at Rs. 177 for Broach J/A delivery but it opened firm at Rs. 180/ owing to the presence of large buying orders. Prices advanced to Rs. 181/8 when liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 177/12. As soon as the selling was over prices reacted and ruled steady. It is said that nearly 10,000 Bales of Broach J/A delivery changed hands and offices were principal sellers.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points as anticipated. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J-A 179.
Broach A-M 190.
Omra July 156.
Omra D-J 163.
Bengal July 144.
Bengal D-J 144.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 16.
June 127.80 —0.10
Sept. 123.50 —0.70
Dec. 119.40 —

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, June 16.
Bengal 145 D-J 21
Bengal 144 March 21
Broach 190 A-M 353
Broach 189 J-A 461
Umra 184 D-J 100
Umra 185 March 231

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 16.
105 G. G. Keshia & Co., Amraoti. 160-1/2.
100 G. G. Keshia & Co., Aurangabad. 160-1/2.
75 G. G. Keshia & Co., Neemuch. 159-1/2.
37 Gokak Mill, Bombay Press. 143.
44 Gokak Mill, Anjar. 150.
50 Volkart Bros., Botad. 148-1/2.
100 Bombay & Co., Nimbahera. 158-1/2.
71 Bombay & Co., Jaora. 157.
53 Bombay & Co., Murtizapur. 153.

100 Narshi Nagshi, Budhlada. 150.
100 Narshi Nagshi, Hansi. 150-1/2.
100 Narshi Nagshi, Naserabad. 150-1/2.
105 E. Karshandis, Jamner. 159-1/2.

THE TATA CIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown.
Bombay, June 16.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 372/- per ton.
Filtered T1 Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 603/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, June 16.
Castor seeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 33/2/6. Lowest Rs. 23/12.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/9. Lowest Rs. 30/5.
Closing Rs. 30/10.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 15.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.55
Broach Fine (Good Staple) 4.00
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) 4.15
Omra Good 3.28
Omra Fully Good 3.43
Omra Fine 3.58
Bengal Good 2.92
Bengal Fully Good 3.02
Bengal Fine 3.12
Scinde Fully Good 3.02
Scinde Fine 3.12
Scinde Superfine 3.22

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 15.
July 7.36
September 7.36
October 7.45
November 7.52
January 7.81
March 7.81
May 7.96
F.G.F. Spot 7.45

SAKELLARIDIS.
July 7.36
September 7.36
October 7.45
November 7.52
January 7.81
March 7.81
May 7.96
F.G.F. Spot 7.45

JUPITER
GENERAL

Its Head Office in Fort,
Insurance Co., Ltd. has
Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India. J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1931

NO "PROLETARIAT DICTATORSHIP"

Muzaffar Ahmad Continues His Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, June 12.
"The national revolution will necessarily take the form of Soviet revolution in India," contended Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, as he resumed his statement before the Session Judge in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. "Indian bourgeoisie with its political organ the National Congress were unable to lead the revolutionary struggle for independence. It was the industrial working class led by the party, the communist party of India which, in alliance with the peasantry and certain section of the petty-bourgeoisie, alone would be able to accomplish the task of national democratic revolution in India."
"The prosecution," he said, "try to make out that we stood for proletarian revolution and not for national revolution for the dictatorship of proletariat and not for national independence. This was wrong. The stage of proletarian revolution comes only after the stage of national democratic revolution. The question of dictatorship does not arise at all at this stage in India. The task of the bourgeois-democratic revolution will be performed by the working class in alliance with the peasantry and the revolutionary section of the petty-bourgeoisie and against the combined resistance of imperialism, landlords and the bourgeoisie. The State machinery, the force which will emerge out of the successful national revolution will be the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, which will take the form of workers' and peasants' republic union. The workers' and peasants' party had put forward the slogan of 'Constituent Assembly' in its manifesto to the Madras Congress. This needs some explanation in view of the fact that the party abandoned the slogan at its All India Conference in Dec. 1928. The Indian National Congress at that time was carrying out the boycott of the Simon Commission and stood on the eve of the passing of independence resolution."

A "CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY."

"This slogan was placed by us before the Congress bourgeoisie because the constituent assembly represented the highest form of democracy obtained under the bourgeois leadership. The slogan of constituent assembly had sense only so long as there was the prospect of the bourgeoisie participating in the revolution. The subsequent events, however removed all the illusions in this respect. Just after the National Congress called the All-Parties Conference and drafted a constitution of dominion status, which it adopted at Calcutta Congress."

WHO WILL DICTATE.

"The state which will be established after the national revolution in India will not be identical with the dictatorship of the proletariat," emphasized Mr. Muzaffar and said: "It will be workers' and peasants' dictatorship based on Soviets. This state alone will be able to perform the task of national democratic revolution and further consolidate and retain the achievements of the revolution. Moreover, the Soviet State form is the only form under which the national revolution will 'grow over' into a social revolution without any violent insurrection. Under the workers' and peasants' Soviet republic alone will the proletariat hegemony be consolidated and a peaceful transition to socialist soviet republic take place which in its turn will be the forerunner of the classless communist society."

SOVIETS OR PANCHAYATS.

"This Soviet are the outcome of class-struggle of the workers and peasants and come into existence only when the struggle reaches the highest pitch, that is, when the seizure of power is considered a practical possibility. The soviet arises as an organ of struggle and then is transformed into organs of power. Other organisation which have got similar structure to that of the Soviet, cannot be called soviets if they do not perform the historic revolutionary task of the soviets."

"Indian panchayat can be characterised as reactionary caste by institutions and not revolutionary

class organisations. The village soviets are elected in a general meeting of the entire village population excluding the rural exploiters."

"These were the reasons why the workers' and peasants' party put forward the slogan of 'Workers' and peasants' Soviet republic of India' on the occasion of the anti-Simon demonstration in Calcutta in January 1928."

Mr. Muzaffar had not concluded his statement when he retired for the day and Mr. K. Ghosh continued his statement after the lunch.

MR. GHOSH'S STATEMENT.

Continuing his explanation of his associations with Mr. Tagore, Mr. K. Ghosh said that he never knew that Tagore was a professed Communist or that he was a member of the executive committee of that party. But even if he had known that would not have prevented him from having the relation he had with him. Outwardly Tagore looked out and out Gandhian. "Clad in thickest of hand spun khaddar he used to go about barefooted." Mr. Ghosh said that he took Tagore for a young man intensely nationalist and loyal to the Congress though dissatisfied with it for its lack of any definite policy and programme.

Mr. Ghosh then proceeded to explain his correspondence with Tagore after the latter had left India for Berlin. This correspondence was in the main restricted to general discussion of the labour problem. If, he said, the prosecution had gone through the correspondence carefully, they would have seen that his views on this problem differed vastly from those of Tagore.

He contended that his correspondence with Tagore was rather as between two friends, who differ in their views and outlook though both were interested in labour movement. He pointed out that Tagore's correspondence with other accused—Muzaffar and Dange—was entirely different in tone and character.

Mr. Ghosh had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, has circulated to the Commons a statement covering the events in Burma last week.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—News was received by the Air Ministry last night that an aeroplane owned and piloted by Karry Brock with John Robertson as passenger, crashed in France on Sunday and burst into flames. Both the occupants being burned to death.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Kenneth Murray, well-known as one of the finest and most careful amateur pilots, was killed at a private air display at Cambridge on Saturday. Murray was piloting an aerobatic exhibition and was beginning to dive from 1,000 feet, when the starboard wing broke and he spun into the ground.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—In the Junior Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Race in which 50 competitors took part on Monday over the Isle of Man Mountain course P. Hunt, on a Norton motorcycle broke the lap record travelling at an average of 72.27 miles per hour.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Lansbury has announced in the Commons that it is proposed to open botanic gardens to the public free of charge and maintain them as part of Regent's Park. The decision follows the resolve of the Treasury that all Crown land in Regent's Park except the Zoological Gardens shall revert to the public as the leases fall in.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The amendments in the international regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea which were to come into operation next month, have been postponed until a date to be announced later, as replies from all Governments, which number over sixty, have not yet been received.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—By winning two singles matches at Eastbourne in the semi-final of the European part of the Davis Cup competition, Great Britain has defeated Japan by five matches to nil. This afternoon Perry defeated Saton and Austin beat Kawachi each in four sets.—B. O. W.

340 HOUSES BURNT

Disastrous Fires In Madras Presidency

LIGHTNING DAMAGES MOSQUE

MADRAS, June 15.
The Tamil correspondent of the Associated Press reports the outbreak of a disastrous fire there culminating in the destruction of 300 houses and property worth Rs. 50,000.

A report from Tinnevely states that 120 houses and 17 haystacks were destroyed by fire in village Kuthoor, Kolipatti Taluk, involving loss estimated at Rs. 10,000.

One of the minarets of the big mosque in Triplicane was badly damaged by lightning overnight while another was cracked. A huge boulder fell inside, killing a cow and some doves.—A.P.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA

Henderson Awaits Report From British Minister.

LONDON, June 15.
Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary Henderson, questioned in the Commons, to-day, regarding the present stage of extra-territorial negotiations with the Chinese Government, said that he was still awaiting a full report from the British Minister, but could not at the present stage give an undertaking to publish it when received. Moreover until political conditions in China made it possible for a final arrangement to be concluded it was not desirable that the results so far reached in negotiations should be published.—B.O.W.

Great Britain Assured Of Winning Schneider Trophy.

LONDON, June 16.
Great Britain is assured of winning the Schneider Trophy outright, according to the "Daily Herald's" Paris correspondent, who learns "authoritatively" that France does not intend to compete. Italy has no chance of completing the new engines in time for the race.—Reuter.

HAVOC OF THUNDER-STORMS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Heavy Casualties And Damage.

LONDON, June 15.
Rugby.—Heavy damage was caused by thunderstorms which broke over wide areas in the north and Midlands yesterday. A whirlwind struck the southern suburbs of Birmingham, party demolishing the houses and dwelling and falling over 400 trees. A woman who was sheltering from the storm was killed. Nine other people were injured. A man was struck by lightning at Walker-on-Tyne and killed. Material damage done by lightning included the demolition of chimney stacks and houses at Leeds and Lytham. A Church near Clitheroe was struck.

Torrential rains caused flooding in many places. 100 Welshpool houses were invaded by water and railway traffic dislocated on the main line near Stafford. The London to Manchester and Liverpool expresses were diverted via Stoke. In London, which escaped the storm, the shade temperature rose to 80 degrees Fahrenheit.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The submarine "Nautilus" in which the well-known Australian explorer and naturalist Sir Hubert Wilkins is travelling to London "around" to Spitzbergen and the North Pole was disabled in mid-Atlantic yesterday. It was reported this morning by the United States steamship "Arkansas" that she had spent several hours making futile attempts to establish contact with the "Nautilus" in order to take her in tow. An eight-inch Manila hawser was placed in position, but the submarine was unable to make it fast owing to rough seas and inability to manoeuvre.—B. O. W.

MORE ABOUT "NAUTILUS"

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EARTHQUAKE NEAR KABUL.

15 PERSONS KILLED.

PESHAWAR, June 15.
15 persons are dead, 50 houses have been destroyed and a number badly shaken as a result of an earthquake in district of Panjshair, to the north of Kabul.—Associated Press.



Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar who died on Monday at the age of 52. He was a versatile Marathi writer and well-known journalist.

LATE MR. A. B. KOLHATKAR

Grand Funeral Procession

In a grand funeral procession the dead body of Sjt. Achyut Balavant Kolhatkar, who died on Monday evening at his residence in Girgaon, was taken to Sonapur, Hindu cremation ground. The news of the unfortunate death spread like wild fire throughout the city within a couple of hours of its occurrence, and friends and admirers of the late Mr. Kolhatkar began to flock to his residence. All through the night and in the early hours of the morning crowds of people were rushing to Vardekar Building to have the last darshan of the dead body.

The funeral procession started from the Girgaon corner at 8 in the morning. Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Messrs. S. K. Path and Abid Haid's Paris correspondent, who learns "authoritatively" that France does not intend to compete. Italy has no chance of completing the new engines in time for the race.—Reuter.

At Sonapur the funeral rites were performed by the elder brother of the late Mr. Kolhatkar. A number of wreaths were laid on the pyre and money was showered by the admirers of the departed patriot.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman made a brief speech in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. The sorrows of the bereaved family, he said, were being shared by Bombay and the whole of Maharashtra which owed a deep debt of gratitude to the great Indian who had passed away from their midst.

The other speakers, Messrs. Kandalkar, Mariker Farg and Vaidya, recalled many instances showing the greatness of mind of the late Mr. Kolhatkar. Mr. Kandalkar observed that every worker in Bombay had lost a sincere friend in the death of Mr. Kolhatkar.

There was a wide-spread grief throughout the city and particularly in Girgaon. Late in the evening there was a public meeting at the Congress House under the auspices of the B. P. C. U. to mourn the loss of the veteran journalist who has left his distinctive stamp on the Marathi journalism.

"ST. PHILIBERT" DISASTER

Bereaved Families To Be Properly Provided For.

LONDON, June 16.
Nantes.—Through the Minister Doumour, who has arrived here in connection with "St. Philibert" disaster, Government has given assurance to the bereaved families that they will be properly provided for.—Reuter.

Rugby.—In the Isle of Man to-day, P. Hunt, riding a Norton machine at an average speed of 72 miles per hour over a 262 1/2 mile course, won the Junior Tourist Trophy race for motor cycles under 350 c.c. Guthrie, on another Norton machine, was second, and Nott on a Rudge-Whitworth was third.—B. O. W.

MORE DENIALS ABOUT MORSEHEAD MURDER

Gurkha Released & Mystery Deepens.

RANGOON, June 15.
In connection with the arrest of a Gurkha following the death of Col. Morsehead, it is now authoritatively learnt that the Gurkha who did not confess nor has been charged with murder, has been released on personal recognisance.

The gun used by the Gurkha for shooting that morning did not belong to the late Colonel.—A.P.

SENSATIONAL CAWNPORE FIRING CASE

Sessions Judge Reserves Judgment

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 15.
Mr. Ziaul Hassan, District and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore reserved judgment till to-morrow in the appeal against the judgment in the sensational Cawnpore Roshni Case delivered by Pandit Rameshwardayal, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Fargana Derapur.

The prosecution story is that Salamat Hussain Station Officer, Derapur, brought in twenty picketers from Mungisapur excise shop on October 2 they had been picketing here. He reached the Thana about 2 p.m. and lodged the arrested persons without noticing any trouble, or sign of trouble, or anything wrong in the attitude of the persons through whom he had to come owing to the Ramilla Meela. He sat down to prepare papers and forward them to Cawnpore and asked the Police force to get ready soon again to accompany the arrested persons to Cawnpore.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.
He had taken with him practically the whole police force to Mungisapur. All of a sudden an uproar was heard at the Thana and inspite of the efforts of the constables to keep the surging crowd away it appeared to press forward to enter the Thana. Phatak was shut up and the mob surrounded Thana. It is alleged that the cry with which this very sudden assault began was that there were only 10 constables in Thana and only Sub-inspector. They might be overpowered and killed and arrested persons released.

The mob was again warned that if it did not disperse it would be fired on. The station officer stated that on seeing a constable bleed he ordered his constable to fire. Six shots in all were fired. The attacking mob then retraced the steps The Thansidar arrived from his house after firing and made efforts to restore quiet and order.

The efforts were unsuccessful and a telegram was sent to the District authorities. An armed guard from Cawnpore with a circle Inspector from Akbarpore reached the same day, while the S. D. M. Derapur, District Magistrate, and D. S. P. reached the next day. The prosecution alleged that the mob which attacked Thana was 2,500 to 3,000. As a result of the firing one Baldeo Chamar died and nine other persons received slight injuries. The only man injured on the side of the police was Duragesingh with slight wound on the knee. Seventeen persons had been put on trial before the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Pandit Rameshwardayal, being charged under section 147 I.P.C. The Magistrate after examining 28 prosecution witnesses sentenced 11 to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment under section 147 I.P.C. and acquitted six. He concluded his judgment covering 22 foolscap typed pages thus: Rioting is a serious offence of course. I have held that it was premeditated, but it did develop into fairly serious shape after its inception.

THE CURFEW ORDER.
The Sessions Judge's judgment is eagerly awaited in Cawnpore. The Curfew order has been clanged from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. to 1 p.m. to 4 a.m. from to-day.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

Syllabus And Fees Decided.

SIMLA, June 15.
The Indian Sandhurst Committee at to-day's meeting decided that the cost of three years training per candidate should be Rs. 4,600 inclusive of all expenses but excluding vacation expenses and the cost of civil clothes. The three year course is similar to that followed in Japan and Canada. As regards syllabus, it was decided to have nine months

PRELIMINARY SOIL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Agricultural Research Advisory Board Considers Questions.

(BY MAIL).
SIMLA, June 14.

At the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the first item to receive consideration was the possibility of a preliminary soil survey of India.

After the scheme was explained one member asked whether in addition to the two fellowships or scholarships proposed another would be given for the study of microbiology.

Another member supported the scheme and said that the need for the collation of information on soils was great. The self-same member wanted to know, however, whether the acceptance of the scheme in regard to the two scholars meant the Council committing itself to the appointment of an expert; it might happen that the two scholarships might be sanctioned but not the expert.

NEED FOR MODERNISING.

Yet another member said that work on the soils in India needed modernising and standardising and he enquired whether an expert could not be obtained first and two men trained under him. A preliminary training in India would also be a test of the suitability of the scholars.

In the result the Board recommended the scheme for sanction. At the Chairman's request it was agreed to prepare details of cost for the consideration of the Council.

TOBACCO AS SUBSTITUTE.

In the matter of application from the Government of Bengal for the appointment of a Cigar Curing and Blending expert for India and specially for Madras, Bengal and Burma, it was pointed out in these days of Agricultural depression it was necessary to find better paying crops than cotton or wheat and that tobacco might be one of such substitute crops. There were already about a million acres of tobacco grown in the various provinces of India but chiefly in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa and Burma, but no one felt happy about the location of the Expert's headquarters at Calcutta.

One member enquired whether the area under tobacco was scattered or concentrated and added that this question would become one of importance in the not distant future if Government for revenue purposes wanted to establish a tobacco monopoly.

DIFFERENT PROBLEMS.

Yet another member said that though Madras was sought to be included within the purview of this scheme their problems were different. There were four purposes for which tobacco was used in Madras: as snuff, for chewing, for cigarettes and for cigars. For the two former the local methods of curing seemed adequate. Cigarette and cigar manufacture in Madras was in the hands of big firms who were devoting their attention to the problem of curing. So far as cigars were concerned the question was not so much of curing as the growing of a tobacco which would be suitable as a wrapper for cigars. Tobacco for filling cigars presented no difficulty. The experience of ryots in the matter of growing tobacco for cigarette

course and three months vacation.—A. P.

CEYLONESE LAWYER EXTRADITED FROM BOMBAY.

Alleged Breach Of Trust.

William Arnold S. Devas, a lawyer and a partner of a solicitors' firm in Ceylon was arrested in Bombay and was ordered by Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday to be extradited to Ceylon to take his trial there. Devas was arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate at Ceylon in connection with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 63,250 in respect of certain property. After his arrest the Ceylon Police were apprised

Two Young Boys Killed.

ALLEPPEY, June 14.

Two young boys were killed and ten others injured in a village when the branch of a tree on which they were sitting, picking fruits, suddenly gave way.—A.P.

Rugby.—The King's cutter Britannia equipped with a new Bermuda rig, won her first victory of the season at Cowes on Monday. She beat the Shamrock by thirty-two seconds.—B. O. W.